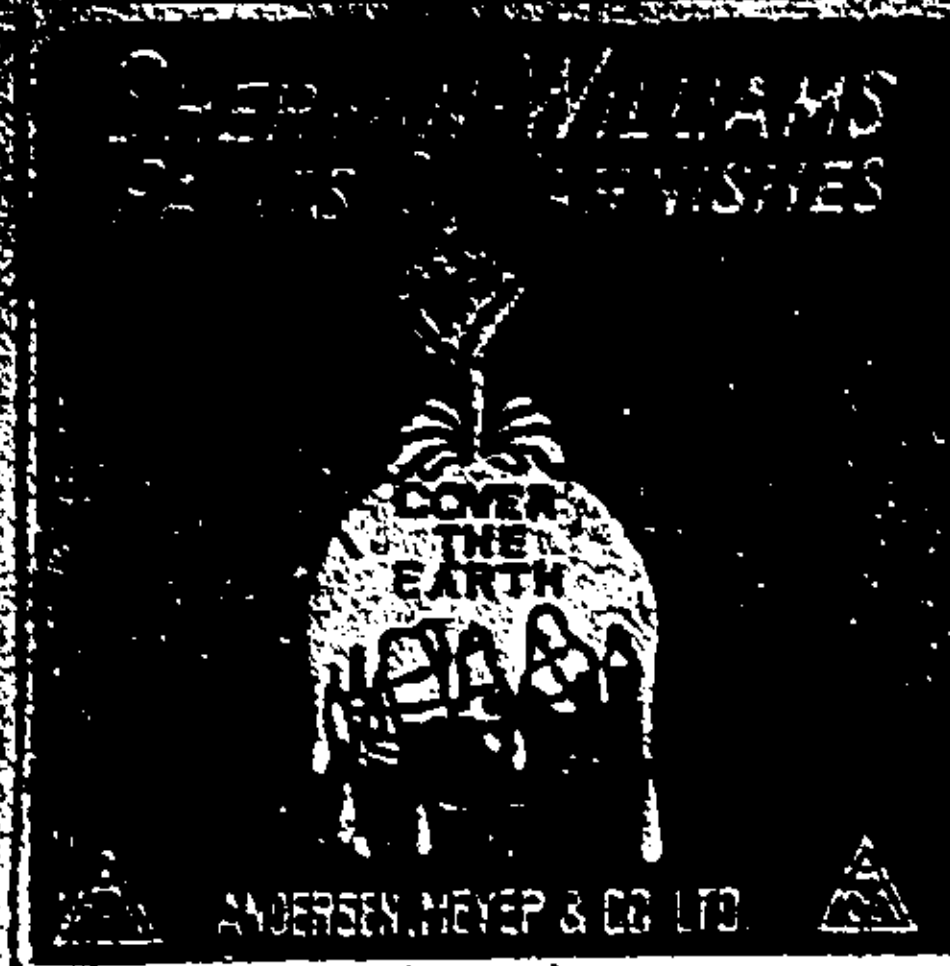




Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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MONDAY, JULY 28 1919.

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HONGKONG'S VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

GORGEOUS DECORATIONS AND WONDERFUL ILLUMINATIONS.

FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TWO DAYS' EVENTS.

It is no idle use of words to say that Hongkong's celebrations of the Allied victory in the Great War have been such as to make an impression on those who witnessed them that will remain with them for the remainder of their lives. Originally planned to take place on August 3, 4 and 5, which would have coincided with the anniversary of the beginning of the European conflict, the dates were altered, on advice from the Imperial Government, to July 18 and 19, so that the Colony might thus fall into line with the rest of the Empire on this truly historic occasion. The consequence was, naturally, a cutting down of the programme first decided upon, but by commencing the celebrations on the Friday evening, it was possible to preserve most of the more attractive items. The change of dates also greatly added to the work of the organisers, for it meant more concentration on the innumerable details, due to the shortness of available time. But, in spite of these factors, which were overcome by enthusiastic and sustained effort, and which seem to have spurred the various sub-committees on to greater energy, a programme was drawn up and carried through which reflects lasting credit to all concerned and of which Hongkong can feel justly proud. Never has the Colony better risen to an occasion: never has the community entered so thoroughly into the spirit of the event celebrated. The members of the Executive Committee, the Chairmen of the various sub-committees, the co-opted members and, last but not least, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. S.B.C. Ross) all did their part in the huge amount of preliminary work involved in a manner which is beyond praise. And united effort was rewarded by a spectacular display the better of which it would be hard, if not impossible, to conceive.

The decorations were on the most lavish scale imaginable, and into their arrangement the various business houses, official departments and private residents entered most thoroughly. Naturally, the Allied colours predominated, and these were utilised in scores of different ways, whilst there were any number of appropriate mottoes displayed. The city itself was a riot of colour: never has such a sight been seen in Hongkong before. As to the illuminations, they followed, in general outline, the scheme carried out at the Coronation of King George, the main feature being the picking out of the architectural features of the buildings by means of red lanterns, whilst private residences were also generally illuminated in the same manner. The result was the transformation of Hongkong into a veritable crimson city, whilst Kowloon became a beautiful fairyland, with its avenues of greenery and scarlet lanterns. The triumphal and Chinese arches both on the island and the mainland were also most impressive. Many of the principal buildings had special schemes of illumination, whilst Statue Square was a sight to behold, with its arches, festoons, lanterns and the brilliantly-lit statue of Queen Victoria making a dazzling centrepiece. The city, viewed from the harbour and Kowloon, looked simply gorgeous, whilst across on the peninsula, with the Railway Station, the Ferry pier, the Observatory, the Water Police Station and the Signal Station outlined in red, the sight was almost equally wonderful.

The other features of the celebrations are referred to in detail below. It will here be sufficient to add that the whole of the programme went through with a minimum of incident, of which the most serious was

ideal weather, the celebrations were in every way a magnificent success. For this fact, the public owes a great debt of gratitude to the many officials, who worked both before and during the celebrations with untiring energy. They were as follows:—

Peace Celebration Committee:—Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., c.m.g., (Chairman), Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb, c.m.g. (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. E. R. C. Ross, (Secretary).

Executive Committee:—Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., c.m.g. (His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Commodore V. G. Turner, c.m.g., Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb, c.m.g., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, c.m.g., Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, c.m.g., Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. H. W. Bird, V. L. A. Fairley, C. H. P. Hay, F. Maitland, W. Nicholson, L. Petrie, J. Scott Harston, N. L. Watson, E. A. M. Williams.

General Committee:—Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., c.m.g., Hon. Mr. N. J. Stubb, c.m.g., Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, c.m.g., Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, c.m.g., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, c.m.g., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, c.m.g., Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. B. Baker, Mr. G. N. Orme, His Honour Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Messrs. A. F. Arculli, W. Armstrong, A. R. Austin, G. H. M. Bannerman, A. Beattie, Commander C. W. Beckwith, c.m.g., Messrs. D. G. M. Bernard, H. W. Bird, Sir Boshan Wei Yek, Kt., Messrs. J. H. Brister, W. S. Brown, G. W. C. Burnett, Chan Harr, Chan Kai Ming, Chau Siu Ki, Chou Shou Son, A. H. Compton, A. G. Copping, A. E. Crappell, J. L. Crockett, A. David, Hon. Mr. S. H. Doerwell, Messrs. G. Duncan, J. Duncan, R. M. Dyer, V. L. A. Fairley, J. W. Franks, H. J. Gedge, Inspector Gordon, Messrs. F. Graham, G. Grimble, C. S. Gubbay, F. C. Hall, Dr. G. M. Harston, Messrs. J. Scott Harston, C. H. P. Hay, A. Hicks, L. E. S. Hodge, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, Ho Kwong, S. A. Hooper, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Kt., Messrs. Ho Wing, H. Humphreys, W. M. Humphreys, Dr. E. Evans Jones, Dr. Jordan, Messrs. R. H. Kowalew, A. O. Lang, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. Lau Tak Po, Li Po Kwai, A. R. Lowe, A. Mackenzie, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Messrs. F. Maitland, Mok Kon Shing, D. K. Moss, G. C. Moxon, Ng Hon Tsz, A. F. B. Silva Netto, W. Nicholson, G. F. Nightingale, E. J. Noronha, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Lt.-Col. Passby, Mr. W. L. Patterson, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Messrs. T. L. Perkins, T. Petrie, J. A. Plummer, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, c.m.g., Messrs. P. C. H. Potts, J. Reid, W. E. Roberts, J. Robertson, J. P. Robinson, C. L. Sandes, H. C. Sandford, J. H. Scott, W. Sinclair, H. P. Smith, M. J. D. Stephens, J. W. Taylor, Captain Basil Taylor, c.m.g., Messrs. F. H. Thomas, Ross Thomson, Tom Yat Chuen, S. W. Tso, J. E. Wallace, N. L. Watson, C. D. Wilkinson, Wong Kam Fuk, G. M. Young, c.m.g., Yung Tsz Ming.

THE ILLUMINATIONS AND DECORATIONS.

It would be difficult to conceive a more vivid picture than was presented by the illuminations and decorations. The request of the officials that the various firms should do their utmost in the way of private illumination and decoration was responded to with a unanimity and generosity that could not possibly have been anticipated, and the cry for the best week had been lanterns, flags and still more flags.

These in due course were hung in position and the city, viewed from the ferry in mid-harbour, appeared to be enveloped in a red haze. The most favoured scheme of decoration was the outlining with red lanterns of the main lines and architectural features of the various buildings and for this miles of bamboo poles and hundreds of thousands of lanterns were employed.

Quite apart from the wonderful scene presented by the night illuminations the scene during the day was a marvellous one. Hardly a vestige of masonry could be seen in the business portions of the city, every available pillar, verandah, in fact, any portion of the buildings that could possibly be used, was decorated in some form or another. In addition to the permanent structures, bamboo scaffolding was erected and additional decorative work was carried out. In the daytime, as well as at night, thousands of sightseers of all nationalities thronged the streets and the general comment was "What a wonderful sight." Fortunately, the weather kept fine and the atmosphere was ideal for the class of illumination necessarily chosen, that of paper lanterns with candles, there being insufficient electric power to supply current for electric lighting. One of the first effects was to be seen at twilight just immediately before it got actually dark. The blue of the sky was gorgeously accentuated by the contrast of the red glow of the lanterns and the heavens appeared to have taken on a most exquisite colouring of peacock blue, and the whole scene was dazzling in the extreme. In Statue Square a most amazingly brilliant scene met the eye. Over one hundred flagstaffs lined the roads of the square and to each was attached a shield with draped flags bearing the name of a British or Allied naval or military celebrity and at the truck floated a banner. Festoons of red lanterns and evergreens were hung from pole to pole. The Law Courts were also brilliantly illuminated with red lanterns, the main features, including the dome, being picked out in unbroken lines of red until the building appeared to be on fire. In the decoration of the Law Courts alone, over 6,000 lanterns were used and the work was carried out under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Grimes of the P. W. D. Queen Victoria's Statue was outlined in white electric lights and presented a wonderful sight. The steps of the statue were edged with brilliant lights giving the superstructure the appearance of rising, phoenix-like, from a foundation of fire. The plinths of the statues of King George and Queen Alexandra were lit up with white electric lights which fell in line with the general scheme. In addition to this, the various stands were beautifully draped and every possible outline of the square was picked out in red lights and evergreens. The whole effect was a most extraordinary spectacle and a wonderful triumph in illuminative and decorative effect, the like of which has never been seen before or is likely to be witnessed again.

The surrounding buildings facing the Square were decorated in keeping with the rest, the City Hall, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Hongkong Club and the buildings facing the Law Courts all being brilliantly illuminated. Along the Praya, starting at the Victoria Recreation Club the same blaze of red dazzled the eyes, the same scheme of outlining the main architectural features, being adopted right down to the Post Office, on which building every arch, pillar and balcony was picked out in an unbroken line of red from the tower over the main entrance to the ground floor. The entrance to the Post Office was also brilliantly illuminated and the two massive pillars were wound round, spiral fashion, with red white and blue covering with evergreen festoons running along the sides. Over the entrance was Britannia's Shield surrounded by the flags of the Allied nations. Here again, over 6,000 lanterns were used, on the Post Office

building and this work was also carried out by Mr. Grimes. In Chater Road, starting from the north end, Prince's Buildings were profusely decorated with red, white and blue drapings, flags, red lanterns and still more flags. Red lanterns again lined the main Crawford building and of the upper storeys of the King Edward Hotel relieved flags, white and other decorations. Alexandra Buildings followed the general scheme to Pender Street. On the opposite side, the Hongkong Hotel Mansions displayed hundreds of red lanterns and next came York Buildings which perhaps presented the most elaborate piece of private decoration in the Colony. Over three thousand lanterns were used in outlining the main architectural features of this block and for daylight effect this scheme was relieved by evergreen festoons which entwined the pillars and ran parallel with the lines of lanterns. On the second floor over the main entrance of the building was a huge shield comprised of Half Union Jack and half the French Tricolour, and above this on the top floor were enormous letters spelling the word "Victory." Other pillars were draped with red, white and blue, drapings and a profusion of flags were festooned along the verandahs. It was a great pity the building did not face a more open outlook for owing to the narrowness of the road a good deal of the effect was lost. However, it may be said that the building was one of the best decorated in the City.

Next came St. George's Building tastefully draped with red, white and blue drapings, flags, and red lanterns. Queen's Buildings carried out the general scheme on north, east, west and south which consisted of enormous circular shields displaying Allied flags and coats of arms. Red, white and blue drapings adorned the verandahs and two large Royal Standards with "June 28, 1919" underneath, and red lanterns completing a very effective design.

On the Praya, St. George's Buildings was in line with the general scheme with lines of red lanterns, red, white and blue drapings and two segments of circles covered with flags of the Allies. On the lower part of the building were shields, flags and other decorations. On the verandah of the first floor the three archways were completely covered in with illuminated signs. The first "Long Live the Allies" the letters being picked out in red, white and blue and segments of Allied flags, in the centre a large sign "Peace" in white lettering and on the end "United We Stand" also in various colours. This illuminative scheme was very effective. King's Buildings made a special feature of evergreen decoration which relieved the predominant red, white and blue, and the pillars were encircled with the various Allied flags. The red lantern was again predominant, and the whole presented a very fine spectacle. On the ground floor, the N. Y. K. carried out a pleasing scheme in red and white with silver and gold rosettes, and a similar scheme was employed by the T. K. K. in red, white and blue.

In Des Voeux Road the upper part of Alexander Building was outlined with red lanterns and flags made an imposing spectacle. Next came the King Edward Hotel with every archway and verandah outlined in red, with a huge red lantern over the main entrance, the pillars of which were draped in red, white and blue and many smaller lanterns, flags and drapings. On the opposite side of the road, starting from Ice House Street, the premises occupied by the Nedra-Banque, Indische Bank, Messrs. Gilman, and Co. and Messrs. E. Dr. Sagon was a blaze of red white and blue drapings, hardly an inch of masonry to be seen. The pillars were wound spiral fashion with the tricolour and the main lines picked out with red lanterns. Next, Powell's buildings were tastefully draped with the inevitable tricolour drapings and red lanterns. A very pretty scheme was carried out on the next building, occupied by Messrs. Powell, Messrs. Powell and Messrs. Powell.

The monotony of endless lines of red lanterns was relieved on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's Building, which was picked out in red and white lanterns alternately with lines of flags on the roof. Over the main entrance was a shield representing the Home Flag of the Company, and draped with the Union Jack and the tricolour.

There were some very good examples of artistic and allegorical window dressing. Messrs. Komor and Komor had three windows arranged in a foundation of red, white and blue. The red window represented the Allied with allegorical figures including the British Lion and the American Eagle, the French Cock, a Chinese King, a Japanese warrior and other figures and flags representing the Allied nations. The blue window contained a bronze and ivory figure representing peace with a subdued light and doves bearing the inscription "Glory to God, Peace on Earth and Goodwill towards man." The white window represented the Colonies with allegorical figures including the Canadian bear, the Australian Emu, the Indian Tiger and the Siamese White Elephant. The whole presented a most ingenious and clever representation. Another clever and attractive window dressing scheme was that of the Maison Lily.

Messrs. Powell's window was also very suitably and tastefully dressed with allegorical figures and suitable drapings. In the centre of the left hand window was a bronze statue of "Peace" mounted on a pedestal covered with the Union Jack and the figure holding out at arm's length the Union Jack in appropriate attitude. Surrounding this were other allegorical figures representing the British Lion and the American Eagle.

Madame Elin's window was also a very striking piece of window-dressing. A lifelike figure of a Belgian lady in the national costume held a silk banner inscribed "Honneur a la Belgique" and at the foot stood a miniature statue of General Joffre gazing at another figure carrying the Tricolour. On the opposite side was a huge Cock with a card in its beak inscribed "Vive les Allies."

Other windows were tastefully dressed with flags and other devices. The decorations and illuminations, although of course not on such a lavish scale as on the island, were worthy of the community and the scheme presented a very brilliant effect. Kowloon lent itself admirably to illuminative decoration, the roads being wide and giving a clear and open view of the scheme as a whole. The effect of the red lanterns surrounding the open spaces facing Salisbury Road was enchanting. The contrast of the never-ending blaze of red on the other side was most acceptable, but none the less effective. Looking up Nathan Road, one might imagine the spectacle presented to be a triumph of stage setting for a scene in fairyland at Drury Lane during a Christmas pantomime. The red lights twinkled through the foliage of the trees and the beautifully decorated triumphal arches with their illuminations presented a vista of subdued illumination difficult to describe. The whole scheme was most effective and a masterpiece of decorative effect.

Commencing from the Star Ferry, the wharf was brilliantly illuminated with red and white lights and a large sign "Victory and Peace" in electric light, the three words flashing alternately. Next the Railway Station was outlined in red electric lights and here the advantage over the red lanterns was emphasised, as it was able to show a brilliant outlining of the architectural features which would have been otherwise lost. Thence from the station to the harbour the Station was brilliantly lit and in the station itself was the best illuminated building in the whole Colony. The station, therefore, was a distinct advantage, and the electric current, which, owing to the winter season, was being used for the first time, was most effective.

The decorations of the principal thoroughfares of Kowloon, which was the work of the Kowloon Sub-Committee of the Peace Celebrations, reflected great credit upon those responsible. The scheme included: venetian masts erected at intervals along Salisbury Road as far as Nathan Road as far as Middle Road. These masts were decorated with flags and banners and palm leaves and were linked up with festoons of red lanterns and evergreens, which presented a most brilliant spectacle. There were also erected at intervals along Salisbury and Nathan Roads, 24 triumphal arches decorated with banyan wreaths and red lanterns and groups of flags. Along the line of Nathan Road the trees were decorated with red lanterns, and looking up the road, a scene of fairyland-like splendour was to be seen. In addition to the principal decorations practically every private house displayed numbers of the inevitable red lanterns and other illuminative devices.

The Kowloon Cricket Club, the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, the Wigwam Club, and the Club de Recreio illuminated their Club-houses and grounds unsparringly. Holts Wharf displayed a brilliantly lighted sign "God Save the King" which added considerably to the effect as seen from the harbour.

The Godown Company's premises were also brilliantly illuminated and a beautiful design in red lanterns was carried out over the main entrance of the archway being clearly defined. The whole effect from the Harbour was very striking. On Signal Hill, full advantage was taken of the fine position and the illuminated tower and time ball were visible all over the Colony. The tower stood out like a pillar of fire and was a fine sight in its solitary grandeur. On Humphreys' Buildings at the residence of Mr. Parsons was a huge sign "Peace" in white letters and with the accompanying background of red lanterns, the effect was fine. Another prominent point of illumination was the Palace Hotel, which was decorated with a large number of red lanterns. The wireless mast of the Royal Observatory was a very striking sight, it being brilliantly illuminated the whole length and appeared as a tongue of flame darting into the sky. Knutsford Terrace is also worthy of special mention, the whole row of buildings being decorated in a uniform scheme and presenting a fine appearance. Kowloon Docks were brilliantly illuminated the central figure being the word "Peace" in 22-foot letters illuminated by hundreds of electric lights and being visible for miles. The Water Police Station, which stood out prominently, was also brilliantly illuminated.

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To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 35.6 13-16.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 and 9.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 and 9.30 p.m.

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KOWLOON'S DISPLAY.

On the Kowloon side the decorations and illuminations, although of course not on such a lavish scale as on the island, were worthy of the community and the scheme presented a very brilliant effect. Kowloon lent itself admirably to illuminative decoration, the roads being wide and giving a clear and open view of the scheme as a whole. The effect of the red lanterns surrounding the open spaces facing Salisbury Road was enchanting. The contrast of the never-ending blaze of red on the other side was most acceptable, but none the less effective. Looking up Nathan Road, one might imagine the spectacle presented to be a triumph of stage setting for a scene in fairyland at Drury Lane during a Christmas pantomime. The red lights twinkled through the foliage of the trees and the beautifully decorated triumphal arches with their illuminations presented a vista of subdued illumination difficult to describe. The whole scheme was most effective and a masterpiece of decorative effect.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1919.

THE POLICE RESERVE MUDDLE.

The special meeting of the Police Reserve Club, called for the purpose of dealing with the question of closing the Headquarters Club, led to a deal of straight talking on both sides. Mr. Franks, in his opening statement, had some criticism to offer on the Press, on some of which we can see eye to eye with him—especially in regard to the championing of the grievances of individual members on purely *ex-parte* statements. But it is a rather harsh procedure to place members on the report because they write to the Press seeking information with regard to the closing of the Club, especially when have a personal interest in some of the Club's properties. Had the whole of the Force been taken into confidence from the beginning, there would never have been any need for the seeking of information through the columns of the Press. At any rate one good result has accrued from the publication of these statements in the *Telegraph*, for had it not been for their appearance, Thursday's meeting would in all probability never have been held, and the Headquarters Club would have been shut down without any information whatever having been imparted to the members. As it was, we cannot but say that there appeared a reluctance to give all the facts that might have been imparted.

The reasons given for the decision to close the Club were three—namely, that notice to quit had been served, that the Police Reserve would shortly cease to exist, and that the Government grant would be stopped. Were it so that in every respect there were the facts, there could scarcely be any option but to close down, though, even so, it would have been far more considerate, and more constitutional too, had a general meeting of the Corps been voluntarily called when the facts were known. The notice to quit may have meant that the Club could not continue in its present quarters, but was that of itself a sufficient reason to take the drastic step of abolishing the institution? We do not think so. Reasons two and three hinge one on the other. The first is that the Police Reserve is about to cease to exist. Is that really the case? We have been all along told that, though a war-creation, the Police Reserve was intended to be a permanent auxiliary body. That was plainly stated by the Attorney General when the Police Reserve Ordinance was discussed. What should have been done in the circumstances, according to our way of thinking, was for the Government to call for volunteers to go to know how many members would remain in the Corps under less onerous conditions. Then if it were found that the number was considerable, it would have been quite easy to ascertain whether there were any necessity for a Headquarters Club and a Government grant. If the number were considerable, the Corps would rightly look for Government aid, just as the Defence Corps does. But what appears to have happened is that the executive officers of the Police Reserve and the Government, as well have pre-supposed that the number remaining in the Force will be small, and that therefore there is no need either for a Club or a Government grant. That was obviously the wrong way in which to handle the situation, and it was scarcely likely to cause undecided members to volunteer for further service with the Corps.

It is not even now clear who decided on the closing of the Club. Mr. Franks says that Mr. Jenkins, before he went away, appointed a Committee and intended that the Club should be closed. In fact, it might be asked whether that was before or after the receipt of notice to quit. That, later in the meeting, Mr. Franks said that the intention was to keep the Club going until Mr. Jenkins returned. What are we to make of these statements? There are other aspects of this "muddle" that might be commented upon, but we will content ourselves with saying that the whole thing appears to have been handled in a most unsatisfactory manner, and that the members of the Police Reserve are entitled to feel that they have been treated in a most unfair manner.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A WORD OF PRAISE.

We have from time to time had occasion to say a few unpleasant things about two public utility companies—the Ferry Company and the Tramway Company. But we are now going to pay a little tribute to both for the part they played in handling the enormous crowds during the two days of the Peace Celebrations. Both Companies made special arrangements for coping with the situation, running accelerated services and doing their utmost to move the shifting population about. A fact that is apt to be overlooked is that on special occasions such as this, to run even the ordinary service means a heavy burden of work for all concerned, but that to put on extra trams and ferries immeasurably increases the task. It must have been a trying time for the officials of both companies, but their efforts were in every way worthy of praise. In the case of the Ferry Company, there was additional anxiety by reason of the possibility of serious mishaps on the water. The officials of the Company took every precaution to see that the boats were not overcrowded and displayed conspicuous notices advising passengers not to crowd on one side of the boats. Many people, however, quite ignored the warning, but if accidents had happened, the fault would have been theirs. Anyhow, everything went off well, and if both the Companies named coined money, they were also put to much extra expense and trouble and came through a trying ordeal with much credit.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

The statement made by His Excellency Mr. Severn at last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council, regarding the housing problem, did not contain a great deal that was new, but none the less, it was reassuring so far as it went. It dealt with only one aspect of the situation—an important one, admittedly—and that was the question of providing more accommodation for the European community. His Excellency was able to say that the Government was considering the provision of more sites for those able to build their own houses, whilst he mentioned the growing tendency by the Government and the large business firms to house their own staffs. But it was in regard to the third class—those who cannot expect their employers to find them house and who cannot afford to build for themselves—that the most definite statement was made. These are the people for whom we have been pleading for many years now—Europeans of moderate means, who have been gradually edged out of the best localities and who, even when they have been able to find accommodation elsewhere, have been faced with terribly high rentals. His Excellency rightly stated the facts when he said that the problem for this section of the community would be insuperable unless definite action were taken.

THE FIRST STEP.

It was gratifying, therefore, to hear that matters had so well advanced that for this particular section of the European community the Government has secured sanction to proceed with the provision of a block of modern flats in Kowloon. This building is to be erected on a very fine site, and those who have been bothered with the interminable servant problem will note with much satisfaction that they will be able to find a way out of it by merely taking one of these flats and having their meals in the common dining hall. For others, it will be possible to rent a flat in accordance with usual custom. But the point of most interest to the public is when this building is likely to be erected. The situation is most acute at the moment, and it is daily growing more so. There can be no indefinite waiting; the need for relief is urgent. His Excellency was not able to name the exact cost of this particular part of the scheme, as he stated that the plans had not been prepared. It will, therefore, be some considerable time yet, we fear, before this Government "hotel" is actually housing Europeans. We trust, however, that the scheme will be taken in hand with all possible haste, for apart from those who are now paying as much as a third of their income in rent, there are many who have the utmost difficulty in finding any houses at all. Upon the ground with which the Government is dealing, out of the part of the scheme, we shall be able to see that the Government is doing its utmost to solve the housing problem.

HONGKONG'S VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS.

Amongst the more outstanding individual efforts in the way of single-design illuminations was a huge illuminated "Victory and Peace" on Sir Paul Chater's House. This was one of the most effective of individual designs, since it was visible all over the Colony, including the Kowloon side, and no better site could have been chosen for the purpose. On the roof of Government House was an illuminated Crown with the insignia "G.R." which also was visible from a great distance. The Sugar Refinery also had a four-pointed star with word "Peace" brilliantly illuminated in a position such as could be seen all over the Colony. The B. A. T. had a large "Peace" sign, the Peak Hotel a large illuminated sign "Victory." On Mr. R. M. Dyer's house was the Scotch Standard with a shield and flag. The Naval Canton displayed the word "Peace" in bold letters and there was another like sign on Morrison Hill Road. The University carried out a very striking scheme and showed up well. There were also decorations and illuminations worthy of special mention on the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building and also on the Hing Hwa Paste Manufactory.

Chinese arches were also erected at the following points and looked very fine, the decorative scheme being beautifully carried out—Entrance to Bonham Strand, West, the entrance to Wing Lok wharf, Champs Street, Wanchai, Queen's Road Central and Shek Tong Tsui.

Another striking effort was an illuminated tramcar run under the supervision of Mr. A. K. Henderson. The scheme consisted of coloured lights on a green background, and also the signs "Peace, 1919" and a Crown with the letters "G. R." either side. The trolley arm was lined with electric lights and the car was a most admirably carried out piece of work and the subject of much comment.

Viewing the whole effect from the Kowloon side, the sight was gorgeous in the extreme. The predominating red glow dazzled and there must have been several hundreds of thousands of red lanterns employed in the illuminations. The Colony surely "saw red" in the literal meaning of the term, and the sight will remain in the memory of those who were privileged to witness it for many a long year. The whole thing can only be summed up as a most extraordinary and wonderful feat of illumination, well worthy of the great event for which it was arranged.

THE FIREWORKS.

With regard to the firework display, we regret we can only endorse the overwhelming majority of opinion in the Colony that it was an extremely poor and ineffective show. The set pieces were mediocre and most of the rockets were about as poor as could be imagined. We had been told by the representative of Hints that we were to expect something which had never before been seen in the Colony, in pyrotechnic displays, but we guarantee that if what was provided is the best this firm can do, they would have been surprised had they witnessed the display given by a Japanese firm in the Botanical Gardens some years ago. We understand that the firework display cost something like \$10,000. We should have imagined that \$2,000 would have been nearer the mark. The set pieces were at times scarcely visible owing to the dense smoke emitted. The whole business was nothing more or less than a disappointing show and many a Chinese firm could "knock spots" off the display without the least trouble. We regret to have to write in this strain in connection with so auspicious an event as Hongkong's Peace Celebrations, but what we have said is the opinion of everybody in the Colony, including some of the highest officials of the Committee.

The Fiery Dragon in the harbour was well carried out, and the huge representation precat- a most striking effect as it slowly proceeded in mid stream. The monster was constructed on a series of lighters and outlined in red lanterns. It was one of the most striking sights of the celebration and much credit is due to the organizers for the success of this part of the scheme.

Whilst the fireworks were refusing to go off one had plenty of time to inspect the Harbour decorations. All the warships in the Harbour, including H.M.S. Kent, H.M.S. Tamar, and H.M.S. Fame, and the Japanese cruiser Tone, as well as the S.S. Haitan, were picked out in lights and looked very striking. To add to the scene of brilliance hundreds of launches, including the Star Ferry Launches, were illuminated with red lanterns, and the spectacle was very pretty as the launches wended their way through the water. Everything (except the fireworks) went off without a hitch of any kind, with the exception of a small fire caused by a lantern catching alight on St. George's Building, but this was quickly extinguished by some of the sightseers and no untoward incident resulted.

An interesting display of daylight fireworks took place at 5.30 p.m. on Friday from the lighter anchored off Statue Square. The bursting shells dropped the flags of Britain and America, a number of parachutes, rockets and animals, the last including birds and fishes. Owing to the absence of wind, these trophies disappeared the expectant crowd by dropping back into the water, the fish into their natural element and the birds into a watery grave. The display, which was witnessed by a big crowd which lined the Praya, lasted for about a quarter of an hour.

At noon on Saturday, a vast crowd of people, for the most part Chinese, poured into the Botanical Gardens to view the display of day-shells representing the flags of the Allied nations, parachutes and various birds. The course of these trophies after they appeared, was marked by a rush of young people to pick them up, but many of them dropped down on the hillside at a great distance away from the Gardens.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SERVICES.

At the City Hall on Friday evening the naval men of the various warships in harbour were entertained to dinner. Tables were laid out for over a hundred and fifty men. The band of the Police Reserve was in attendance. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) arrived shortly after 6.30, and among those present as well were the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., Messrs. C. H. P. Hay, S. B. C. Ross, P. P. J. Wodehouse, R. M. Dyer, G. C. Moxon and G. M. Young.

Welcoming the men, His Excellency said:—"I only want to say, on behalf of the General Committee that is running these celebrations and on behalf of the Colony, that we are very glad to have this opportunity, even though in a modest way, of welcoming the men of the Royal Navy. It is some years since we have seen anything of our fleet, but we were perfectly happy not to see them, because we knew the fleet was engaged on most important work (hear, hear), and if the fleet had not been engaged in that important work I do not think we should be having celebrations here to-day (Applause). One of the great stumbling blocks that we encountered when we were trying to arrange a programme for the celebrations was the fact that there was considerable doubt as to whether one of His Majesty's ships would be in the port of Hongkong at all. We are exceedingly grateful that we have here a fine ship, with a fine band, and your presence here is one of the chief features of our celebrations. When we thought there was going to be no ship and I was urged to find out why there was no ship here, there was almost a mutiny of the members of the Committee, who were told off to make preparations for the celebrations and it was only when I assured them that I had authentic information that the Kent was coming that they agreed to proceed with this work (Applause). I am not going to say anything more except that we are all extremely glad to see you here, and I may tell you I have just sampled that beer, which comes from the Antipodes, and I found it extremely good (Cheers), and extremely cold, which is a very great thing (Applause). I am going to leave you to get on with the good work of our best wishes for your enjoyment during these two days. Cheers were then given for His Majesty, the King and His Excellency Mr. (Claud Severn).

On Saturday, the Royal men were again entertained to dinner at the City Hall. The King's men were again entertained to dinner at the City Hall.

His Excellency said:—"I am very pleased to be here on the second evening of our peace celebrations. I am sorry I am late but I was one of the six judges in the motor procession. Six judges decided the procession giving five marks for execution and five for beauty and general effect, but it is less than five marks in each case. The result of the adding up of the marks of the six judges was that the first prize went to the Navy (applause) in the form of a very wonderful representation of the Navy during several centuries, including Drake's drum and the car was placed in the procession under the name of Commodore Gurner. The adding up of the aggregate numbers in the second prize resulted in the prize going to the "Victory" designed by Commander Kilgour, R.N. (applause) and the result of the adding up in the third prize was that the prize went to our very gallant allies, the Japanese, in a beautiful bridge with the most elaborate display of flowers which appeared in the name of the Comptroller General for Japan, Mr. Sumiki. I therefore hope that you will excuse me for appearing here late and interrupting your meal in order to give you this information. I hope you will have a very pleasant evening with the lovely weather and I think our celebrations have come to an end with what I may call halcyon weather (Applause).

There was no general entertainment to the Garrison during the peace celebrations days, the soldiers entertaining themselves with funds supplied by the Committee.

The review on Saturday morning on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground attracted a large concourse of spectators. It was quite an imposing naval and military display, which was attended in state by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) accompanied by His Excellency Major-General Ventris, G.O.C. China Command. The grounds were crowded with a distinguished assembly of officers, civilians and their ladies, while very large crowds lined several deep all sides of the parade ground. The morning broke fine and the troops were in position by 7.30 A.M. His Excellency the Governor entered the grounds, the Union Jack at the saluting base was unfurled. The detachments formed practically a square except that a space was left for the march past. The band of H. M. S. Kent was in attendance in the centre in front of the saluting base. The parade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Harvey, of the Manchester Regiment, under immediate orders from H.E. Major-General Ventris, G.O.C., who was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Cross, of the General Staff, and Major Cassel, D.A.A., Q.M.G., and Captains Gray and Shamsun. Major Cassel had all the arrangements for the parade in hand, and after dressing the parade was detailed by the G.O.C. to meet H.E. Mr. Severn at the gate and attend him during the ceremony.

His Excellency Mr. Claud Severn, in official uniform, was accompanied by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse and Major Armstrong. He was received with a salute of 21 guns from the saluting battery under Lieutenant Evenden, M.C. At the discharge of every seventh shot the troops fired a *feu de joie*, the band of H.M.S. Kent striking up the National Anthem.

The units were lined up in the following order:—First of all were the bluejackets, the Marines, the Dockyard Defence Corps, R.N.V.R. (124 rank and file under Lt. Livingstone of H.M.S. Kent), the Royal Artillery (90 strong) under Major Roche-Kelly, R.G.A., the Royal Engineers (50 rank and file commanded by Major Buck), the first Garrison Battalion of the Manchester Regiment (100 rank and file under Lieutenant Newton commanding the "C" Co., and Capt. Burrell commanding the "B" Co.), the Hongkong Defence Corps (100 strong commanded by Captain A. J. Wright, Lt. Branch and 2nd Lt. Blackburn), the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. (50 rank and file under the command of Captain Skilton), the 74th Pampans (60 rank and file under Captain Campbell and Lt. McConnell) and 22nd Pampans (60 strong under the command of Major Greenaway and Lt. Col. Hamilton Smith).

After the salute on the order to give the Royal Artillery brigade came to the "Present Arms" while "God Save the King" was played. The King's men were again entertained to dinner at the City Hall.

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troops then formed up and marched past in review. His Excellency taking the salute. There was a distinguished crowd of spectators at the review. Among those who were present were noticed the Chief Justice, Sir William Rose-Innes, Mr. Justice C. D. Melbourne, Commodore Gurner, Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Major Cassel, Wakeman, Black, Ardoino, Willet, Birt, Scantbury, Captains Stewart Murray, Edwards, Cohen, Sali, La-Ole, Clementi Smith, Crisp, Mayhew, Taylor, Young and Coles, Lieutenants Moxon, Thomas, Raworth and Jones.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

At ten o'clock on Saturday a meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils was held for the purpose of passing a resolution of congratulation to H. M. the King.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) presided and there were present: His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General Ventris), the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. E. H. Halliday, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. C. M. Messer, O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak (Members of Executive and Legislative Councils); Mr. A. Dyer Ball (Clerk of Councils); Mr. R. Ponsonby Fens (Private Secretary); Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (A.D.C.); His Honour Sir William Rose-Innes, K.C. Chief Justice; There were also present: Commodore Gurner, Lieut. Holborn, Captain Edwards (H.M.S. Kent), Captain Saki (Tone), Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dyer Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Chatham, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. M. H. Lo, Mr. Ho Leung, Commander Smith (Pampans) and the Consuls for France, America, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Russia and Panama.

His Excellency said: Honourable Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils—I consider it a great privilege that I should have the opportunity of presiding on this memorable occasion at a meeting of both Councils, as I did at the meeting last November on the occasion of the Armistice. Since that meeting much has happened. A conference unique both in magnitude and importance has laboured for months preparing a Treaty of Peace to comprehensive in its terms as to form a volume of considerable size. It is the work of some of the greatest brains in the Allied and Associated Nations. While dealing with firmness and justice with the situation brought about by the complete victory of the Allied arms, the Treaty aims at no vindictive or savage punishment of our fallen foe. It clearly lays down that the nation which was entirely responsible for the war shall make full reparation for its awful crime against humanity. It rightly stipulates for such reparation of national boundaries as will prevent the natural subjects of a nation being governed by an alien power. It rectifies grievous wrongs suffered in past years, and makes it clear that the civilized world from henceforth will demand that public law shall be respected, and that the national rights of all peoples, both great and small are inviolable possessions that cannot again be trampled on.

Such is the Treaty whose signing and ratifying is the cause of our rejoicing to-day. Victory and Peace is a motto that we see everywhere about us, and if we cannot even yet completely grasp all that this supreme event means to us and our allied brethren throughout the world, we can at any rate determine that the lessons we have taken during the years of war will not be forgotten during the years of peace. The peace has been won by mighty sacrifices. In several of the nations a large proportion of the best of their manhood has fallen in gaining the victory, and it is one of us who are alive to-day who should shoulder the burden which they have laid upon us, so that a new era of brotherhood and love may be made our public life. I am sure that we shall all be able to do this.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

S.S. "BINTANG"

Will be despatched as above on or about

Aug. 2nd, 1919.

For freight apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN

Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

"FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS."

"NANKING" "CHINA"
15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR:

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
Aug. 19th, 1919. Sept. 11th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ANTWERP
For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.
Subscribers change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

SHIPPING-NEWS

PERANG HARBOUR BOARD.

The half yearly report of the
above for the second half of last
year shows a surplus of income
over expenditure after payment
of interest and sinking funds.
The credit balance for the period
was \$31,300. The tonnage hand-
led showed a decrease of 14,179
tons, whilst revenue was \$5,000 up
and docks revenue \$34,000 up.
Vessels berthed at Swettenham
Pier were slightly more in number
than in the first half of the year,
both inward and outward tonnage
dealt with showed a decrease.
In the docks 35 outside vessels
were dealt with.

WIRELESS FOR SHIPS.

A Government bill introduced
in the House of Lords by Lord
Somerton provides that every
British passenger steamer and
every ship of 1,600 tons gross or
upwards must be equipped with
a wireless installation, and
maintain a wireless service suf-
ficient to comply with rules to be
made by the Board of Trade, and
must carry one or more certified
operators and watches. Failure
to make such provision will ren-
der the master or owner liable to
a fine of £500 or £100 if the
offence is prosecuted summarily.
From a date to be fixed by Order
in Council, these requirements
will apply to foreign ships using
British ports. Power is given to
the Board of Trade to exempt
from the obligations imposed by
the bill any ships or class of
ships if they are of opinion that,
having regard to the nature of
the voyages, or other circum-
stances of the case, the provision
of a wireless apparatus is un-
necessary unreasonable.

AUSTRALIAN FREIGHT WAR.

Mention has already been made
of the increasing tension in the
Australian freight war between
conference steamship companies
and the Taiyo Kaifu. In this
connection, the Osaka Asahi
notes the war will reach its
climax in July. Besides the
Taiyo Kaifu, the Masudaya, the
Suzuki, and the Mitsui Bussan,
each with chartered steamers,
have broken into the Australian
line for cargoes on return voy-
ages. Regarding outward voyages,
however, these companies
have nothing to do with confer-
ence steamship companies, as
they only look for cargoes on
return voyages. The competition
in the forward sailings lies
between the N. Y. K. etc., and
the Taiyo Kaifu. Fortunately,
or unfortunately, there are not
it is said, many consignments on
outward trips to compete for.
The N. Y. K. has not yet decided
what extra steamers to dispatch
for July, but it will have to
decide soon as the Taiyo
Kaifu is prepared to continue the
war in view of large cargoes on
return voyages.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDERS
DISMISSED.

Although there is a revival in
the price of shipping and great
activity in the large dockyards,
the effects of the peace slump
are still manifest. According to
the *Manichi*, the Osaka Shipyard
at Izumi-cho, Osaka, has fallen
upon evil days. A few days ago,
it was reported that the manage-
ment of the concern failed to
pay the hands of the yard
and that the workers were
clamouring for their wages. Mr.
Iwaki, the Vice-President, and
Mr. Yuba, the Manager of the
Accounts Department, who had
been in Tokyo to discuss the situa-
tion with some persons concerned,
returned to Osaka on the 24th
instant. As a result of a meeting
of Directors held on the night of
the 26th instant, it was decided
that some 200 workers employed
at the Shipbuilding Department
should be dismissed, and the
Department closed. On the 27th
instant, the wages in arrears were
paid plus three days' extra pay,
and the workers were discharged.
Mr. Iwaki, the Vice-President, in
a Press interview, remarks that it
is not that the yard has not
sufficient money to pay the em-
ployees, but, owing to some
trouble with the First and some
other banks with which his com-
pany has transactions it cannot
draw the money deposited in
them. He notes with some satis-
faction, however, that his com-
pany was able to raise all that
was necessary to pay the 200
workers just dismissed. Al-
though the Shipbuilding Depart-
ment is to be temporarily closed,
he says, the Machinery Depart-
ment will remain in connection.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	20th July at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	22nd July at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Teian	23rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Sunling	24th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	27th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	28th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin
(weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July 18, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tibodas	Java	in port	25th July	Java
Tilpanas	Japan	in port	19th July	Java
Tilikini	Java	18th July	23rd July	Shanghai
Tilliwong	Java	28th July	3rd Aug.	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.
York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 18th July at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 22nd July at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	FRI. 25th July at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
T'SIN via W'wei & C'iao	Cheongshing	Tues. 22nd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Tues. 22nd July at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Chungang	Tues. 22nd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Fri. 25th July at 4 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Fri. 25th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 25th July at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Sat. 26th July at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Fooksang	Sun. 27th July at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Yatsing	Tues. 29th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri. 1st Aug. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE	This Line has been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.	

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally
calling at Shanghai.

12 steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, occasional
callings at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-
modation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong where
date accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having 100 tons
date accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Wobeser and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.
All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements
must be required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Will be despatched
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	9th Aug. 11 a.m.
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	26th Aug. 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon
Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with
every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.
A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are on board each vessel.
For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th August.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.
"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"HAWAII MARU" ... End of July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.
"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOISO MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Aug.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 20th July.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN
HONGKONG,
BANGKOK
and/or
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. No. 149 & 155.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, DALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
"M. HASHIMOTO,"
General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"
will be despatched on or about July 18th.
For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.
"ELDRIDGE" ... 15th.
"WEST ISLAY" ... Late August.
"HEPPBURN" ... Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.
"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone No. 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Manxton.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" SAILING DATE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

U. S. B. "CADARETTA" ... about 17th July.
"TANCRED" ... 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR 792.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.

S.S. GOTHIC PRINCE

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL

on or about 20th August.

For freight and further particulars apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

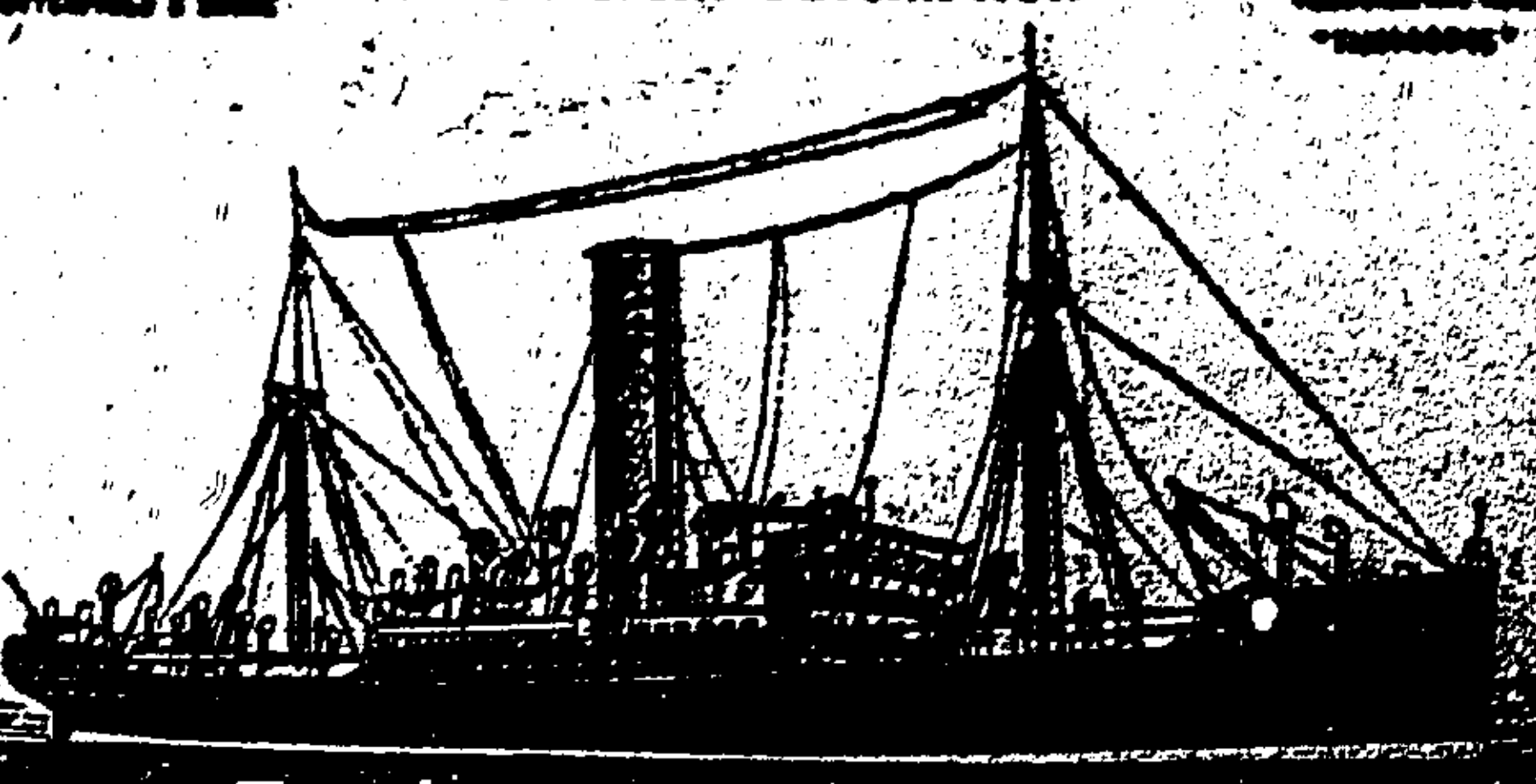
Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	22, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	22, July
S'pore, Penang, R'yon & C'ntta	Japan	M. M. Co.	22, July
Tientsin via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Cheongsang	J. M. Co.	22, July
Singapore	Chunhsang	J. M. Co.	22, July
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	23, July
Calcutta via Ports	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	23, July
Shanghai	Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	24, July
Straits and Calcutta	Sunnin	B. & S.	24, July
Manila	Chaksang	J. M. Co.	25, July
Java	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	25, July
Bombay and Colombo	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	25, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Indus M.	O. S. K.	25, July
Tientsin	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	25, July
Shanghai & Kobe	Chipsang	J. M. Co.	26, July
Yokohama and Kobe	Nagoya	J. M. Co.	26, July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	27, July
Yokohama and Kobe	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	27, July
Shanghai	Hangsan	J. M. Co.	28, July
Yokohama and Kobe	Taihsing	J. M. Co.	29, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	29, July
Japan Ports	Burns M.	O. S. K.	31, July
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	1 Aug.
Japan	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	3 Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Yeboshi M.	N. Y. K.	10 Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Fotomi M.	N. Y. K.	12 Aug.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART/MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 17th July at 3 p.m. to—
Singapore, Penang and Belawan Del.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"EURYPYLUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. SIBERIA M. arrived at Yokohama July 6th, and sails July 9th, being due at this Port July 22nd.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO M. sailed from San Francisco June 30th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at this Port on the 29th instant.

The s.s. NAGOYA is due in Hongkong from London on July 21.

The s.s. ARRATOON APCAR is due in Hongkong from Calcutta on August 1.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO M. (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 9th July, and is expected here on the 16th July.

The N.Y.K. s.s. MISHIMA M. (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 13th July and is expected here on the 16th July.

The T. K. K. s.s. NIPPON M. arrived at Yokohama July 14th, and sails July 16th, for Honolulu, and San Francisco.

The R. M. S. MONTAGLE left Victoria for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on the 9th July, and is due here on the 4th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 16th July, and is expected here on the 18th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYAMA M. (New York Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 16th July, and is expected here on the 20th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 15th July, and is expected here on the 20th July.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SADO MARU (European Line) left Kobe for this port on the 15th July, and is expected here on the 24th July.

The R.M.S. s.s. EMERALD M. arrived at Hongkong on the 14th, and sails for the 16th, via Kobe and Shanghai.

CONSIGNEES.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART/MAATSCHAPPY

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN DEL.

THE STEAMSHIP

"Van WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on the 31st instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"HELENUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. "TENYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

Monday, 14th July

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all claims will be examined on the 24th July, and will be subject to rent.

Goods will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. "TENYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

Monday, 14th July

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's godown, where all claims will be examined on the 24th July, and will be subject to rent.

Goods will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1919.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 1977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST MODERN CARS IN TOWN.

**HONGKONG'S VICTORY
CELEBRATIONS.**

A. Abdourahim, F. R. J. Adam, E. L. Agassiz, F. F. Arculli, Aw Chak-man, Dr. G. E. Ambrey, Messrs. A. H. Barlow, G. W. Barton, C. E. H. Beavis, D. G. M. Bernard, F. Beverington, J. P. Bragg, W. S. Brown, H. F. Campbell, Chan A. Fook, Chan Kai Ming, E. J. Chapman, Chan Su-ki, Chou Shou-shon, W. E. Clarke, A. F. Crappell, R. M. Dyer, C. S. Gubbay, G. A. Hastings, P. M. Hodgson, Ho Kom-tong, A. Shelton Hooper, Ho Wing, Messrs. Kwok Si-lun, Li Po-kwai, A. C. Little, Lo Cheung-shin, W. Logan, Ng Hon-tsz, W. Nicholson, P. C. H. Potts, E. A. Ram, C. L. C. Sandes, M. S. Sassoon, D. K. Sethna, A. Findlay Smith, H. Pers. Smith, Sum Pak-ming, Sin Tak Fan, M. P. Talati, P. Tester, Tong Lai-chun, S. W. Tso, Wei Wah-leen, D. C. Wilkinson, Wong Kam-fuk, G. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Crockett and Miss Crockett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Grimbale, Mr. H. Hancock, Mrs. G. M. Harston, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Harston, Mr. and Misses C. H. P. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Humphreys, Mrs. Evan Jones, Dr. and Mrs. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Mrs. E. H. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Leask, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Maitland, Mrs. and Miss Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Noronha, Mrs. Northcote, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. B. Silva Netto, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. D. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Williams, Mesdames, E. J. R. Mitchell, N. L. Smith, F. W. James, P. W. Goldring, P. C. Hall, L. G. Bird, M. J. Raitlon, D. J. Lewis, Madame Floquet, Mrs. E. C. N. Grimbale, Mrs. C. C. Stark, Mrs. A. W. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bird, Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, Rev. V. Copley Moyle, Rev. and Mrs. J. Kirk Macdonach, N. T. McIntosh, Mr. Ross Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Keigwin, Mr. G. Ng Fuk-chang, Mr. d' Aquino, Mr. D. Petrie, Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, Mr. C. Thorne, Mr. W. Sinclair, Mrs. Guy Kennett, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mrs. J. E. Young, Mrs. R. M. Crisse, Mr. L. R. J. W. Taylor, Mrs. Thursby Pelham, Mrs. P. V. Kilgour, Mrs. W. E. Neighbour, Mrs. Holborn, Mrs. C. S. Woodwright, M. and Mme. Tourret, M. de Journal, M. Sire, Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, Mr. W. Nicholson, F. A. Wells, W. Burajah, A. H. Compton, Mrs. Raworth, Chief Inspector Kerr, Inspectors Macdonald, Gerrard, Gordon, Grant, Garrod, Boulger, Cashman, Mr. J. H. Brister, Mr. V. L. A. Fairlie, Messrs. N. L. Watson, A. R. Austin, G. H. M. Bannerman, Chan Hui, A. E. Coppin, A. David, G. Duncan, Ho Kwong, Lau Tak-po, Inspectors B. W. Tape, D. A. Arculli (H. K. P. R.), Mr. D. D. K. Moss, Mr. Mok Kon-shang, Mesdames Eles and Miss Eles, E. V. M. R. de Souza, E. G. Anderson, Mr. T. Inouye, Mr. W. E. Roberts, Mr. J. Reid, Messrs. Bishen Singh, Fatch Mohomed, Mahab Singh, Fatch Khan, Khawar Khan, V. C. Curran, S. Akbar, M. Hekmal, M. Mahomedally, J. H. E. Moss, H. M. Nazam, A. Nazam, Mahab Singh, D. Crane, A. R. Safford, H. M. Parthasarthy and many

more than ordinary pleasure in offering the greetings and felicitations of my colleagues and myself to Your Excellency to-day, for this is the first occasion in five years when such a greeting could come as the free and unreserved action of the consular body as a whole. During the five years in which the world has passed through the super-human struggle now formally ended, some of us have been placed in the position of belligerents and some as neutrals, while others have passed through the experience of both. Some of us, too, at times have had charge of enemy interests. During all this time we have been under more or less strain in our relations, at times with the Colonial Government, at times with each other. Things have not been easy at best and now that it is all over I think we may well appreciate the difficulty through which all have passed, and especially I wish to express my sympathy for those whose circumstances have rendered neutral in the long struggle.

Now, out of all this struggle, this stress and strain, has come peace, peace, and it is a peace whose terms are such that all here, belligerent or neutral, can accept with joy and satisfaction. Even allowing for minor disappointments to come, growing out of the necessity of compromise, all of us can realize that the underlying principles of the treaty whose solemnization we celebrate today represents pre-eminently real and substantial justice for every nation, including particularly the small and the weak. We steadfastly believe, as we have every reason to believe, that the peace we celebrate is the beginning of a new era, the inauguration of a new system of international relations which, in the ordinary course of peaceful development, will make war impossible and make practical and real

"The Federation of the world:
The Parliament of Man."

These are some of the reasons which render this greeting and the felicitations of this body of my colleagues and myself something more than a part of the pageantry of celebration. In so far as we represent our respective peoples we stand here today as an assembly of the nations in solemn witness of the new faith we profess,—a faith based on the doctrine of international righteousness, of the equality of rights of all nations and the rights of each people to the pursuit of its own happiness. We believe that this great war has not been a failure: that the maimed, the halt, and the blind we shall see about us all your days and mine are not reproachful witnesses of an empty victory. We believe that the dead have not died in vain, but that in this new faith, with all its responsibilities we can give to mankind a greater measure of happiness than it ever before has realized. This is the object of the peace we celebrate and this we must obtain under pledge of every thing we have, of all that is best, noble and righteous within us.

I am sure I would fail to express the sentiments of my colleagues as well as myself if I neglected to take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of the part Great Britain and all its dominions (including our own Hongkong) have had in attaining this peace. The British Empire needs no eulogy from me. Its work stands for itself. The call of duty to humanity, found it ready, and willing to serve and I can pay it no greater tribute than to say that it has lived up to the traditions of the British race. In this colony we have witnessed the loyalty and fidelity of its sons, the faith and fortitude of its daughters when its placard call to arms rang round the world and some of them do not come back to tell us the story of their

In behalf of my colleagues and in my own behalf I felicitate and congratulate you, Sir, upon the treaty of peace your country has done so much to make. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency replied:—Mr. Consul-General Anderson and members of the Consular Body in Hongkong. I desire to thank you on my own behalf and on behalf of the Colony of Hongkong for the congratulations that you have so kindly expressed on this occasion of national rejoicing. It is indeed, as you have pointed out, a happy thing that after these dark years of war we should be able to meet to-day in an atmosphere cleared by the Treaty of Peace. I may take this opportunity of expressing to you the acknowledgments of the Government of the great assistance that the members of the Consular body have always been ready to afford in clearing up and straightening out many a difficult situation. Without this aid it would have been very hard to carry on, and it will be one of the happiest recollections of the past few years that you and your colleagues whether allied or neutral, or when acting on behalf of an enemy country, afforded such help to the officials in this Colony.

The changes that have taken place in your personnel during the past five years have been numerous and I think I am right in saying that you, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. d'Oettingen are now the only members of the Consular body as it existed at the outbreak of war. I feel sure that you will share the deep regret that I feel that our late Governor Sir Henry May, is not standing in my place to receive your congratulations to-day. He steered the barque of this Colony through the troubled waters nearly to the end and his relations with the members of the Consular body were always as friendly as they could be in the trying circumstances that arose from time to time. Much as he must feel his absence from Hongkong at this time I am sure that it will be a great pleasure to him to read of our meeting here to-day. Gentlemen I thank you for the kindly sentiments you have expressed, and I heartily reciprocate your hopes that mindful of the enormous sacrifices that have been made by our respective countries, we may all do our part in making the Treaty of Peace that we celebrate to-day the charter of the great principle for which the war has been waged. (Loud Applause.)

At the reception to returned soldiers, there were "several nationalities represented."

The names of the men follow:

Com Basil Taylor, Major L. G. Bird, Capt. Floquet, Capt. C. V. Foote, Capt. E. J. R. Mitchell, Capt. B. Melville Smith, Capt. H. L. Denny, Capt. S. M. D. Wolf, Capt. E. G. N. Grimbale, Capt. J. H. Butler, Capt. P. Guy Cumming, Lieut. A. Huxley, Messrs. J. D. Humphreys, R. S. Vergette, M. J. Henderson, W. Hill, F. T. Marques, N. L. Smith, J. D. Llyod, F. W. James, R. Lapsley, J. Wattie, R. A. Brand, J. Bentley, P. W. Coldring, T. J. Stokes, D. V. Stevenson, A. M. Wilkie, N. N. Bond, E. H. Parsau, F. A. Joseph, F. C. Hall, C. H. Lyson, E. L. de S. Alves, L. F. S. Allicott, G. Mellis, O. R. Rose, C. W. Olson, J. N. Ramsay, M. J. Raitlon, D. J. Parves, A. Hughes, C. G. Purdue, Hoare, E. H. Wilson, A. Murdoch, R. C. Wittcell, F. Meade, V. Mason, R. A. Green, F. A. Dimsdale, F. R. Lamb, C. G. Cresswell, C. C. Adams, T. J. J. Fenwick, R. L. Moncrieff, Mr. W. J. Crawford, A. Piercy, A. Lemonard Fry, J. K. Chatham, S. E. Grimstone, A. M. D. Wallace, G. H. Symes, P. H. Harrison, A. H. Lay, C. Bulmer, Johnson, E. Sears, G. White, N. J. Macintosh, A. E. Clarke, A. Blackman, N. Griffin, G. Niblock, Leslie, A. Smith, T. Bennett, T. A. Mitchell, A. E. Hall, S. H. Langston, W. E. Hes, C. C. Stark, G. A. Robinson, F. M. D. Courtney, A. W. Hughes, E. J. T. Warren, C. M. Larkin, G. Miskin, C. Blaker, W. J. B. Roope, A. Urquhart, C. Travers, C. Nooness, F. J. Brown, J. Plunkett, C. H. Elliott, R. D. Wilks, N. Croucher.

Addressing them His Excellency said:

"I cannot tell you, Gentlemen, how great an honour and a pleasure it is to greet you here to-day on behalf of the Colony of Hongkong on your return from active service. (Applause.) No part of the celebration of the signing of the Treaty of Peace can have a greater importance than this, and I am sure that those who were here to-day will be proud to share in the honour and pleasure of this occasion."

time to make their homes here. We welcome them most heartily and are proud to have them as members of our community. (Applause). Some of those who left Hongkong have laid down their lives for their country, and their memory and the record of their brave deeds will be commemorated with all the reverence that is possible. (Applause). To you who have survived to take your part in the great work of reconstruction I need only say that you can have no happier thought throughout your lives than that you nobly responded to the call when it came. Your names are honoured by the people of this Colony, and I feel sure that all present here join with me in expressing to you our deepest feelings of gratitude for what you have done, our heartiest congratulations on your safe return, and our best wishes for your future welfare. (Loud and continued applause).

His Excellency shook hands with each man, asked his name, regiment and other particulars.

THE LUNCHEON.

The members of the General Committee of the Peace Celebrations entertained a large gathering at luncheon at the Hongkong Hotel. Covers were laid for 340 and the guests, numbering over 130, included all the Consuls and other representatives of the Allied nations. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Chairman of the Executive Committee, received the guests in groups at the top of the grand staircase, the National Anthem of each being played by the Hotel Band as they ascended. The luncheon took place in the Grill Room which was appropriately adorned with the flags of the Allied and Associated Nations. Each guest was presented with a satin programme of the Peace Celebrations as a souvenir, and his menu and music card, a souvenir in itself, bore the words of Shakespeare "We shall hold companionship in Peace with honour, as in war." Sir Paul Chater presided and, after lunch, gave the toast of "The King," which was accorded musical honours.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell said:—It is my privilege and honour today to propose the toast of our guests, among whom are representatives of nearly all the Associated Powers who fought shoulder to shoulder in the great struggle for freedom, including representatives of our own Army, Navy and Mercantile Marine, as well as of our own Hongkong men who went to the front. It may seem strange to you, and perhaps strange to our guests, that one man should be expected to do justice to a toast which comprises nearly all the nations of the world, through whose united efforts right has triumphed over might and the British flag still floats over this little outpost of our Empire. The reason is not far to seek. At the recent meeting of the Celebration Committee to finally approve the programme for to-day, you will remember that the only toast you were really enthusiastic about was His Excellency's suggestion that speeches should be few and short. Gentlemen, you were right—for on this memorable occasion, speeches, mere words, were never, ever so eloquent, could never worthily express our admiration, our wonder, our pride at the superb

Chateau Thierry, The. Piave, Juland, Zeebrugge, and many other names now famous, which I am told it will take our Historians ten years to record, are all landmarks on the road to liberty, which will bind together in a lasting friendship those nations that took part in them. Without those landmarks the League of Nations would be an impossibility: with them I believe it will not only prove practicable, but a success. There is another landmark on this glorious road. It has no famous name, to call it to our minds, but it is none the less one that will never be forgotten. It is the record in the war of the Mercantile Marine of all the Allied nations, and with them I include the men who manned our mine sweepers and our fishing scouts. True, they were guarded by our Navies with a vigilance beyond all praise, but when Germany flung to the winds all the usages of International law, a most serious situation arose which could not have been surmounted but for the indomitable, unquenchable spirit of our Mercantile Marine. And still, Gentlemen, there is yet another landmark on that road. If roads had cornerstones, I should say it was the cornerstone. It is the part played by our women. The mothers, the wives, the sweethearts. Their's was the hardest part of all, and not only did they play it nobly, with a brave and cheerful face often camouflaging an aching heart, but it is not too much to say that without their material assistance we could not have won the war. I regret beyond measure, that because there is no room in this Colony large enough to accommodate all we should have liked to ask to-day, that they are not with us, but if they are not here in person, they are here in the hearts of all of us. As a matter of fact, Gentlemen, it was a woman who found for us the lines from Shakespeare, from Coriolanus, which appear on your menu cards, and I think no finer lines could have been selected for this great occasion. "We shall hold companionship in Peace, with honour as in war." We have fought together, we will stand together through the troublous times ahead, in one determined and united effort to make the future worthy of our gallant dead and the great sacrifices that have been made. We have won a Peace of which we may well be proud. There are already those who say it is not worthy of us, that the terms will breed hatred and revenge in the hearts of Germans, that they will sow dragon's teeth across the soil of Europe which, later on, will spring into armed men. The critics who passed that judgement cannot have taken any account of the mentality of Germany as evidenced by her conduct for years before the war, throughout the war, and even on the eve of the signature of peace, Germany's mentality, her trend of thought, her culture if you like, is peculiar to herself. We dare not treat her as we might another nation. Before we can hope for any change of front on her part she has first to realise that she really has lost this war, and nothing but the sternest terms, the terms of justice, will make her realise that fact. This may not be, as General Smuts opines, the ideal peace for which all peoples are looking, but it is the only peace out of which that ideal

of all the Allied' nations,—and with them I include our own Hongkong men returned from the front, of whom we are justly proud,—I cannot pay a greater tribute than to say they have more than upheld the glorious traditions of their respective countries. To all our Allied Guests to-day our hearts go out in feelings of the deepest thankfulness and gratitude, and more especially do our thoughts turn to those countries which have been devastated and laid waste by a ruthless foe; to their fortitude and endurance in the face of untold hardship humanity owes a debt she can never repay. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to our guests. May we "hold companionship in Peace, with honour as in War."

Mr. G. E. Anderson, the American Consul-General, in his reply, said that there had been a good deal of talk in the various newspapers at home and everywhere as to who had won the war. The American newspapers seemed to think that the Americans had won it. There was much the same idea in Great Britain, France and Italy. We had all won collectively, but these little tendencies to differ on a point like this were becoming important because they led to international prejudices. While the British and American peoples were closely allied in speech and thought, and although they had a common origin and common objects in view, at the same time they had a different line of development. The Britishers who went to America in the pioneer days went and carved out a home for themselves. They were men from the same origin in life with a different environment and a different viewpoint. That sort of difference led to the feeling at the beginning of the war in England that the United States did not sympathise with England. If that was true of the tendencies in America, it was true with other peoples. If a League of Nations meant anything, it meant that we must unite. The people had not begun to realise what the war had brought about in the way of international and foreign relations and it was a question of what Democracy was, and the fact that a great part of the Peace Treaty had been devoted to Labour was significant. It would mean that China and Japan—at least Japan as a party to the German Treaty and China as a party to the Treaty with Austria—were pledged to the labour conditions in the East as the others were in the West. The war had forced things rapidly. All these things meant that we were face to face with the needs of the self-governing countries. It was time that we got together, worked together, and lived together. It meant a bigger and better change for the man who laboured and who struggled for an existence. What we had to do in the way of responsibility was to make the world a better world and the only way to do it was to work hand in hand in full and sympathetic understanding with each other and in a full confidence of our cause, and God Who had given us the victory.

AT THE ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

The Committee of the Institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers were "At Home" from noon to 1 p.m., a large number visiting the premises. The President Mr. B. M. Dyer

The toast was heartily received. Mr. Dyer, amid cheers, broke out a blue flag bearing the monogram of the Institution.

Later in the day H.E. the Officer Administering the Government visited the Institute and made a few remarks. He said that he knew the Institute would not be backward in celebrating a peace which, he hoped, would be lasting. The restoration of peace would be advantageous to the local shipping industry, as it would largely increase the trade of the Colony. He wished the Institute increasing success.

Mr. B. L. Frost then proposed the health of His Excellency, and this was enthusiastically drunk to the accompaniment of the National Anthem.

Mr. Frost proposed the toast of the Mercantile Marine in reply to which His Excellency announced that part of the Peace Memorial Fund would be devoted to the Mercantile Marine.

INVESTITURE.

Following the reception, returned soldiers at Government House, the investiture took place of Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, who received his Patent of Knighthood and of the Hon. Mr. E. E. Hallifax and the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer as Officers of the Order of the British Empire.

His Excellency, addressing Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, said:—I thought I could not do better than take this opportunity of a day of unique celebration in this Colony by presenting you your Patent as a Knight Bachelor. I am sure no honour conferred in this Colony has given more general satisfaction to the Community than this, which His Majesty was pleased to confer upon you last New Year. (Applause). Your many years of useful service in this Colony in the Legislative Council and in many other ways has been of enormous assistance to the Government, and this title which you now bear will always be witness of a long and honourable career. It is with great pleasure that I present you with your Patent. (Applause).

Addressing the Hon. Mr. E. E. Hallifax, O.B.E., and the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, O.B.E., His Excellency said it gave him great pleasure to present the badge of the Order of the British Empire to which Mr. Hallifax and Mr. Messer had been nominated officers, by His Majesty the King.

The reception of the general public then took place. There was an extremely large and representative stream of callers, who were received by His Excellency in the Ball Room, which was very tastefully decorated. The Band of H.M.S. Kent played selections and refreshments were served.

(Continued on Page 9.)

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Norman Lockhart Smith to act as Assistant Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. John William Franks.

An elderly Portuguese lady, Mrs. Gomes, living in Kowloon, had a nasty experience on Saturday morning. While coming in a rickshaw to Hongkong to witness

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KONG'S VICTORY CELEBRATIONS.

(Continued on Page 8.)

FOR CAR PROCESSION.

Car No. 1. "The Fish Lantern Procession" was a collection of fish lanterns, the most beautiful ever seen in all cases, being of high order. A contribution towards the procession was by all the entrants sincere endeavours, which fact alone cars which in such procession decorated with object of special prizes offered, of \$100 for first, and respectively. It has been a water, but we think at the best cars prizes, although of special instance "The Greatest Mother on Earth," entered by Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, constituted a vivid reminder of the work done by the Red Cross nurses during the war. Standing under a clever representation of a marble canopy on an imposing base was a Red Cross nurse (Mrs. Grimble) supporting two figures on either hand representing a wounded French and British soldier, respectively (Messrs. W. Travis and F. Kenyon). The appropriate pose maintained throughout the long route of the procession by the participants is worthy of special mention. The body of the car was draped in white with laurel festoons, and a large Red Cross in front.

Car No. 2. "Ceylon," entered by the Sinhalese community, was tastefully decorated with flowered allegories. A large crown representing the premier Crown Colony and allegorical designs reflected the desire of the Sinhalese to remain under British rule so long as liberty and justice as the principal ideals of such rule were maintained. In the car were Messrs. G. C. Eard, A. Piers, S. A. Clark and F. D. Windsor.

Car No. 3. "India," entered by Messrs. Wassimull, Assomall and Company, was most elaborately decorated. On the front of the car were two lions, in flowers, and on a finely decorated superstructure were seated two Indians attired in the gorgeous robes of Princes, with attendants at their sides. On the base of the car were allegorical figures—the monkey, the elephant, and the peacock. At the rear was a dove of peace, worked in white flowers.

Car No. 4. "Elephant" (India), entered by the Palace Motor Car Company, contained a huge owl on which was seated an Indian boy attired in the Court Dress of a young Prince.

Car No. 5. "Jeanne d'Arc," entered by Mr. Leo D'Almada, also deserves special mention for keen enterprise. The representation of the French Martyr was faithfully carried out. Master D'Almada impersonating Joan in armour, mounted on one of the small ponies from Bostock's Circus, standing on a platform draped with the French Tricolour. The car was greeted with much applause as it passed along the route, and opinion was strongly in favour of a prize being awarded.

Car No. 6. "Chanticleer," entered by Mr. de Journal, contained a huge rooster, the setting being beautifully decorated with flowers—a very fine representation of the "Crowing Cock."

Car No. 7. "Russia," entered by Mr. J. A. Rodgers, was tastefully decorated, with flags, bunting, etc.

Car No. 8. "Happiness of Peace," entered by M. Y. San and Company, was cleverly decorated in Chinese style with emblems of "peace and plenty."

Car No. 9. "Portugal," entered by Mr. J. R. M. de Souza, was a large representation of an old Portuguese galleon, composed of white and yellow flowers, in which were seated allegorical figures represented by Miss Lolita de Souza (Portugal) holding a white banner with a Red Cross, attended by her court impersonated by the Misses Marjorie, Olive and Amalia de Souza, in appropriate costume of white net and silver trimmings, representing Faith, Hope and Charity, the whole presenting a most striking effect.

Car No. 10. "Peace," entered by Sir Robert Ho Tung, depicted the Dove surrounded by emblematical characters in white and silver. "Peace" (Miss Gladys Brock) supporting a white silk banner inscribed "Peace" in red lettering. This car presented a most charming effect.

Car No. 11. "Justice and Peace," entered by Mr. Silva Netto, was beautifully decorated in white flowers and standing on a raised platform was a figure representing Justice and Peace holding the emblematical scales and sword in either hand. This character was admirably impersonated by Miss Lena Silva Netto.

Car No. 12. "Bolivia," also entered by Mr. J. R. M. de Souza, was one mass of red caryatids, and carried a number of girls with ribbons of the republican colours. They were the Misses B. Baretto, C. Botelho, E. de Souza, E. de Souza, O. Baretto, M. Botelho and C. Botelho.

order of Admiral Beatty. "The German colours" will be hoisted down at sunset and will not be hoisted again without permission. The model was a splendid piece of work and Messrs Keith, Duncan and Coleman, of the Kowloon Dock, under whose supervision the work was carried out, deserve great credit.

Car No. 6. "The Greatest Mother on Earth," entered by Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, constituted a vivid reminder of the work done by the Red Cross nurses during the war. Standing under a clever representation of a marble canopy on an imposing base was a Red Cross nurse (Mrs. Grimble) supporting two figures on either hand representing a wounded French and British soldier, respectively (Messrs. W. Travis and F. Kenyon). The appropriate pose maintained throughout the long route of the procession by the participants is worthy of special mention. The body of the car was draped in white with laurel festoons, and a large Red Cross in front.

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Car No. 14. "Portugal," entered by Mr. J. R. M. de Souza, was a large representation of an old Portuguese galleon, composed of white and yellow flowers, in which were seated allegorical figures represented by Miss Lolita de Souza (Portugal) holding a white banner with a Red Cross, attended by her court impersonated by the Misses Marjorie, Olive and Amalia de Souza, in appropriate costume of white net and silver trimmings, representing Faith, Hope and Charity, the whole presenting a most striking effect.

Car No. 15. "Peace," entered by Sir Robert Ho Tung, depicted the Dove surrounded by emblematical characters in white and silver. "Peace" (Miss Gladys Brock) supporting a white silk banner inscribed "Peace" in red lettering. This car presented a most charming effect.

Car No. 17. "Justice and Peace," entered by Mr. Silva Netto, was beautifully decorated in white flowers and standing on a raised platform was a figure representing Justice and Peace holding the emblematical scales and sword in either hand. This character was admirably impersonated by Miss Lena Silva Netto.

Car No. 18. "Bolivia," also entered by Mr. J. R. M. de Souza, was one mass of red caryatids, and carried a number of girls with ribbons of the republican colours. They were the Misses B. Baretto, C. Botelho, E. de Souza, E. de Souza, O. Baretto, M. Botelho and C. Botelho.

Car No. 19. "The Heavenly Lady Messenger Conveying Peace and Blessings to Mankind," entered by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, was a most striking example of Chinese decorative art. The colouring was most exquisitely blended and artistic opinion prophesied a prize. In the car were young Chinese girls appropriately attired in gala costume, the whole presenting a most striking emblematical feature.

Car No. 20. "Our Little Bits," entered by Mr. S. E. Green, represented the work done for soldiers' comforts by the Colonies. On a base draped with the Union Jack was mounted John Bull (Master D. Harvey) who was surrounded by tiny "Our Little Bitters"—dainty little maidens of the needle and thread, represented by Misses Lucy, Marjory, and Dorothy Stewart, attended by Masters Eddy, French and Allan, Pang. Above the whole floated tiny white banners inscribed with the various Colonial possessions in red lettering.

Car No. 21 entered by Mr. Nemaze, was prettily decorated with white and pink flowers, flags of the Allies, and a large Red Cross in front.

Car No. 22 represented a battleship of considerable dimensions and showed that careful attention had been given to detail, even to the smoke issuing from the funnel; and the ship's cat in one of the lifeboats. The model was constructed by naval men, at very short notice and was a very creditable piece of work.

Car No. 23. "Peace," entered by Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, was another striking example of decorative effect. The scheme was beautifully carried out in white relieved by just the correct touch of green. The Angel of Peace, with outspread wings (Mrs. Henry Humphreys) with Hope (Mrs. Matheson), Charity (Mrs. Black), Justice (Mrs. Haynes), Love (Miss Joan Dowbiggin) was most exquisitely designed, and it would be difficult to conceive a more effective attempt at emblematical figuration.

Car No. 24 was a very well got-up representation of a Chinese junk in floral construction.

Car No. 25, entered by the Japanese community, represented "Japan" and was a most realistic representation of a portion of a Japanese garden, with a bridge over a lake. Standing on the bridge was a boy in Japanese costume, the whole effect being completed by the flowers of Japan, wisteria, cherry blossom and flowering water plants.

Car No. 27. "The Better Ole," entered by Mr. C. L. Sandes, was one of the most effective presentation of the procession. The travelling tableau, if we may call it such, was based on one of Bruce Bairnsfather's sketches of life at the "Front." Here we saw a "dug-out" with sandbags, barbed wire entanglements, satirical sign-posts and the rest, with "Ole Bill" and "Bert" in full war paint sitting down outside the "funk hole" nonchalantly smoking abbreviated claypipes, no doubt wondering where the next bottle of beer was coming from (this pose was most realistic). The car drew rounds of applause from the spectators along the whole route. We particularly noticed that the gentleman who impersonated the soldier about to encounter a gas attack had removed his gas mask as the procession passed the Hongkong Hotel! Great credit is due to Gunners Connell and Gladwin and Trumpeter Edmonds who posed as the subjects of Bairnsfather's famous caricatures.

Car No. 28. "Peace," entered by Mr. C. Lauritsen, was most daintily draped in white, with the Dove of Peace in front of the car and another mounted above with red, white and blue streamers. In the car, attired as fairies, in dainty white net with silver trimmings, were the Misses Margaret and Theodora Cameron, Margery and Lucy Ritter, Elizabeth Lannos, and Masters Irving and Odd Ritter.

Car No. 30. "Jack Cornwell," was a splendid representation of the painting of the memorable incident on H.M.S. Chester. Mr. A. Ribeiro impersonated Jack Cornwell and Mr. W. Ward made a "lifelike" dead gunner. In the front of the car was the inscription: "Hail! British Youth. Follow Jack's example."

The full list of entrants was as follows:—Mr. C. Lauritsen, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Lo Shun Wan, Mr. Maxwell, Miss Kathleen Moxon, Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze, Mr. Ojagar Singh, Mr. R. A. Rodgers, M. Y. San & Co., Ltd., Mr. C. L. Sandes, Mr. Silva Netto, Mr. J. R. M. de Souza, Mr. E. Suzuki, Wassimull, Assomall & Co., Mr. Leo D'Almada & Castro, Mr.

S. E. Gough, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. J. W. Evans, Commodore V. G. Gunner, R.N., Mr. C. H. P. Hay, D.C.M., Harston, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. R. de Journal, and Lieut. Commander Kilgour, R.N.

THE FISH LANTERN PROCESSION.

The fish lantern procession which toured the city at night on Saturday was a striking display of Chinese craftsmanship. Hundreds and thousands of spectators swarmed the streets to watch it. It was diversified and it can be safely said that nothing so artistic has been seen in the whole of South China. A close study of the various genus and species of fish that were carried on the shoulders of coolies and lit inside with candles, brought home to us the excellent workmanship. Mr. Ho Kom Tong had laboured three months in organising the whole thing, the designs being made in Canton and the work of assembling executed by Chinese labour in the new Chinese stands in the Racecourse. The whole thing cost in the neighbourhood of \$10,000, and when it is remembered that 800 coolies had to be engaged in carrying the various fishes, animals, birds, etc., a vivid idea of the magnitude of the procession can be obtained.

The fish lantern procession, it may be said, attracted hundreds and thousands of Chinese from the neighbouring Province of Kwangtung, and it was in a way a national display. There were all kinds of fish—big and small—so lifelike and neatly portrayed that all the lookers-on were loud in praise of the craftsmanship. There were representations of animals, birds, fruits, shell fish, etc. The whole thing was extremely well arranged, fish predominating. There was a mermaid, eel, turtles, prawns, crabs, tigers, leopards, zebras, deers, elephants, alligators, sea-gulls, etc. *hoc genus omne*.

Finally there came a huge dragon 250 feet in length, whirled here and there by a hundred coolies in uniform to impart a realistic touch to the whole thing. The tom-tom of the four Chinese bands was deafening, but this was broken by two Chinese bands that discoursed Western music. The procession was swift, leaving the Racecourse at 8 o'clock and arriving at Des Voeux Road Central at an hour later. Its tour embraced the central part of the city and almost all the important streets in Chinatown and the Chinese enjoyed the spectacle immensely. The Chinese, like a flock of sheep, followed the procession throughout its career.

Some of the tableaux pieces were extremely interesting particularly the picture of a girl with the pagoda in the background and a tree lit with tiny lights, known in Chinese as "the white snake devil." Its history is interesting. It appears that there was once a pagoda in China and a certain white snake turned into a woman—the prettiest and most charming lady China ever saw. A certain Chinese medical student who was going to Peking for his studies was attracted by the charms of this lady. There is a tragedy attached to this story and it is stated that the pagoda where the snake exists is in Hangchow (four hours' run from Shanghai by rail).

There was a long procession of illuminated coloured photographs of various celebrities including British and Allied statesmen and generals. In this group was also noticed a photograph of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. The photographs were portrayed very accurately and were most impressive.

What with the densely packed streets, the gaily bedecked motor-cars containing sight-seers threading a dangerous course through them, and the enormous crowd surging on the Praya to witness the fireworks etc., it was a wonder that no serious mishaps happened. But in view of the likelihood of accidents, trained members from the Saiyungpun, Queen's College and Y.M.C.A. Divisions of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade turned out on the two nights, equipped with first aid appliances and the Brigade's motor-ambulance. Relieving each other in turn, these divisions had their working headquarters at the City Hall which had been kindly lent for the occasion. Trained lady members of the Victoria Nursing Division, under the charge of Mrs. Hickling, were also in attendance to look after females and juvenile cases.

THE CROWDS.

The difficulties to traffic due to the dense crowds which congested the streets were not so serious as they might have been. The Hongkong Police, under the command of Mr. R. de Journal, and the Reserve Patrols, the latter numbered fifty-four men, on each night of the Celebrations, drawn from the various platoons and companies, they were divided into two shifts, under the respective commands of Inspectors Clark and Watt on the first night and Inspectors Wildin and Roylance on the second night. A rich harvest was gathered among the crowds by pickpockets, a number of whom experienced bad luck on Friday night in being caught.

During the cooler part of the two days, the Band of the Police Reserve greatly enlivened the Celebrations by the rendition of many patriotic airs, first at Statue Square, where they played from 5.30 to 6 p.m. and then at the City Hall from 6.30 to 7 p.m.

The crowded state of the streets made the operation of the tram-cars a hazardous undertaking, and the Tramway Company found it necessary to suspend the operation of their cars on Saturday night from 8.15 to 9.45.

On Saturday night, Mr. Ho Leung, the proprietor of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., held a reception at Jardine's Office to about a hundred friends. Champagne was lavishly served and, among those present, were the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. Ho Wing, M. K. Lo and Ho Ki and a large sprinkling of ladies.

activities of pickpockets and thieves necessitated the putting out of a strong Police and Police Reserve patrols. The latter numbered fifty-four men, on each night of the Celebrations. Drawn from the various platoons and companies, they were divided into two shifts, under the respective commands of Inspectors Clark and Watt on the first night and Inspectors Wildin and Roylance on the second night. A rich harvest was gathered among the crowds by pickpockets, a number of whom experienced bad luck on Friday night in being caught.

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISITOR.

(Communicated to the "Telegraph" by Adam McCay, Editor of "The Sun," Sydney, Australia.)
Match me such marvel save in Eastern clime.
A rose-red city.
Newdigate Prize Poem.

I have just seen a marvel of beauty, a vision splendid, a wonder in soft red lights fading more slowly than any sunset; and I do not believe that I could have seen this at any spot on the planet's surface, except from one six-mile strip of salt water, pallid blue by day and black by night. I have seen a city not of stone but of great glowing rubies built into castles and towers: a city which began at the gleaming edge of a fire-lit sea, and ended in crimson turrets and walls and keeps and strongholds neither of earth nor of sea, but hung high in the heavens among glittering stars.

I have not been in delirium, nor trying the effect of the Orient upon the imagination; I say positively that I saw this thing, a noble city which was made of soft-shining red rubies, and half of it was a thousand—two thousand—feet in the air above the water on which it floated. The tale is literally true; because from a launch on the harbour I saw Hongkong illuminated from end to end with rose-red lanterns for the celebration of peace; and when there fell the darkness of a night moonless and cloudless, the trees and the earth and the rocks of the mammoth Peak vanished wholly from sight; so all that was left was the view of marvellous tier upon tier, every foot of outline, almost every detail of facade, distinct in rich colour, and the arc lights of the mountain roads were turned into brilliant clusters of stars, completing the illusion that the Peak had been replaced by a Fairy City of the Sky.

Hongkong lends itself amazingly to such a great display as this: world-wide travellers say that except perhaps Rio, no other city could be thus constructed in light and colour "when a grand illumination surprises a festive night." We have done beautiful things in Sydney; but Sydney is a much bigger city, more irregular in plan, not capable of being seen from end to end with one sweeping glance of the eye. The lights of Hongkong, seen from a distance in the harbour, are a fine enough spectacle on any night; how wonderful they were on a night like this!

A special beauty of the rose-red city was the softness of its colour. The warships on the water were silhouetted in white electric bulbs, a radiant light, but hard: the city's outlines were all in paper lanterns lit by candles, a diffused glow which ceased to betray its points of brilliancy. And as night wore on, the candles created an unexpected effect which was a new charm. They slowly burned down, became dimmer and dimmer, here and there they went out. From a distance this fading of some of the lights did not injure the general glow, but leaving visible gaps in the darkness, it was as if the city were making a solemn appeal to the imagination.

For good Imperial patriotism, there were portrait transparencies carried as standards, a succession of labels on the countenances of Allied statesmen and generals and admirals. Mr. Lloyd George never looked mild, Mr. Marshall Haig never looked sleeker. Australians watched out jealously to see if a certain little Welshman had been remembered. Billy was there, wrinkled and of a dyspeptic yellow; and Mr. Andrew Fisher was there also, and Mr. Massey, easily recognisable danks, all of them.

Hongkong did the thing properly in celebrating peace, and six big figures in doll-like white private coats of arms, and a parade and a decorated motor-car, proceeded to the lead of the Chinese school bands with the Governor and the Hongkong Council. The Chinese bands were made up of Chinese, and the late dinner-dress of the Chinese was seen in the uniforms of the Chinese.

and watch the new scene as the light grew, and the mist of the night wrapped them more and more in gentle obscurity. There were fireworks on the harbour; fireworks advertised beyond their merits; but fireworks are just fireworks, however glorious they be in gold and green and purple and electric blue; and these had no beauty to compare with the roseate tableau of city and mountain. On the first night of the celebrations the Chinese towed a great pink-lit dragon along the harbour. He was a fearsome dragon, spitting Greek fire and Catherine wheels and rockets, but he was too skinny a string of lights to compete with the other glories of the evening. The Chinese achieved their greater triumph on the second night of the celebrations with their "fish lantern procession," a title too modest to suggest all that was gorgeous and brilliant and quaint in the display. The procession carried innumerable illuminated fishes, but it carried much more in its one mile and a half of length. The coolies and the boys, in coats of scarlet, carried on poles every kind of fish, small or large; little fishes lit by one candle and twelve-footers needing ten or a dozen candles inside them. A wide-mouthed shark was followed by a sunfish as big as a cartwheel, and he in turn was chased by a gigantic tai or a snapper, with a great gross lobster coming up behind. Turtles pressed close on the tails of crocodiles, and flights of cranes came after the turtles. Then there were standards and banners and howdahs and temples, all glittering and tinkling as they passed, and a long series of most wonderfully adorned sedan chairs and palanquins.

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The little girl sitting in each chair was a joy to the eye; a dainty little Chinese belle of eight to ten years old, in costume richly embroidered and painted; a little hierophant conscious of her role and playing it with dignity, steady-eyed, perfect in her pose of miniature stateliness; a lovely little statuette in the smoothest old-ivory tint. And when there were not the little girls in the golden chairs there were the beasts to make the children squeal and the old men laugh; lions and tigers and bulls and wolves and elephants and deer, stuffed with candles and ribbed with hoops of bamboo. Being flexible in the middle, the animals could prance and ramp and curvet and pounce and do all the tricks of a menagerie, and bravely did they twist their bodies at the will of the sweating lads who carried them.

For music, the procession had the loud-banging gongs and the Chinese pipes, which from their sound were undoubtedly invented in Scotland; but the brass and fife bands from the Chinese schoolboys played also national British music, and one wagon rolled in the street, carrying a helmeted Britannia, Oriental in eyes and complexion and a handsome Britannia still.

Almost at the end came the Great Dragon. Australian cities which have a Chinatown have seen this horrid-headed sinuous beast with the hundreds of candles in his vitals; his skin revealing in iridescence all the reds and blues and yellows and purples and greens of the fishes who precede him, squirming his way along street blocks and round street corners. This fellow was a dragon indeed; he was well over a hundred yards long, thick enough to swallow a big bullock all the way down, and I don't know how many hundred wax lights he had taken into his digestive system.

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THE CHINA SQUADRON MORE DETAILS.

Commenting on the limits of the China Squadron, the Times writes: "The limits of the China Squadron from east to west cover more than 80 deg. or nearly one-half of the circumference of the globe. They also extend from south of the equator to the Arctic Circle. Included in the station, is the East Indian Archipelago, and the Ladrone, the Caroline and the Marshall groups of island in the Pacific. The headquarters of the northern division of the station is at Hongkong and the southern at Singapore. The latter part was designated before the war as the annual meeting place of the ships of the three divisions of the Eastern Fleet, maintained respectively in China, Australia and the East Indies. The new organisation of the force in China is as follows:—

China Squadron.—Vice-Admiral F. C. T. Tudor is the present Commander-in-Chief, but Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander L. Duff has been named as his successor. 5th Light Cruiser Squadron.—Rear-Admiral G. H. Borrett, Commanding.—Hawkins (Flag of C. in C.), Caryfort (Flag of R.A.), Cape Town, Carlisle, Colombia. Destroyer Flotilla.—Captain H. R. Godfrey.—Douglas (Fleet Captain, D.)

In addition, there is a flotilla of gunboats for service on the Yangtze, on which Commodore A. A. Ellison was appointed Senior Naval Officer on April 1. It has also been usual to maintain a certain number of destroyers and submarines on this station. The cruisers Suffolk and Kent, which have been in China for some time, have been withdrawn. The Suffolk, which has been flying the broad pennant of Commodore C. R. Payne, Senior Naval Officer at Vladivostok, has already arrived in England, and the Kent is due next month. Rear-Admiral Borrett is expected to leave England shortly to take command of the Fifth Light Cruiser Squadron.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative orders by Major G. H. Wakeman, V. D. acting Administrative Commandant state:—

STRENGTH.
No. 133 Spr. A. E. Ahlong, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 15th July, 1919.

No. 840 Spr. C. E. Rathsam, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, from 21st July, 1919.

LEAVE.
Spr. R. J. Birbeck, Engineer Coy., is granted 7 weeks' leave from 25th July, 1919. Pte. E. N. Bearepaire, "B" Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave from 24th July, 1919.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V. D.
The following passed the Layet's Examination held by the I. G. on 13th July.—Gunnery Bateman, Munhead, Resker, Wright, Handyside, Hall and Overly.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN R. HALL.
R. E. L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES FOR RECRUITS.

Recruits will parade for D. E. L. instruction under R. E. L. instructors at Belcher's at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 23rd July. There are a few recruits who have recently been very irregular in their attendance at these classes, which are obligatory for all who have not passed for the "Frolic" (1 1/2) rate. In future, explanation of non-attendance must be forwarded to the Company Sergeant Major and must be accompanied by Medical Certificate. Officer on duty: Captain R. Hall.

PAY.
Pay and Travelling Expenses for June will be issued at Engineer Company office, H. K. D. O. Headquarters, between 8.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 2nd and Thursday, 3rd July.

Pay not drawn by the 31st July will be forfeited and resumed to Treasury.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V. D.

STRENGTH.
The O. C. the 1st and 2nd Companies, Major, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 15th July, 1919.

BY APPOINTMENT



TO H.M. THE KING

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

A BATTLE CRUISER FLEET IN A SEA OF MILK

During the War
Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
supplied to the Allied Forces

750,000,000 tins of Milk
without Complaint of any kind.

Could praise be higher?

750,000,000 tins contain more than

46,875,000 gallons

which is sufficient to float

7 Battle Cruisers of the size of H.M.S. "LION,"

and still leave some over for smaller craft.

W

EAT

WISEMAN'S BREAD.

More good news from
WISEMAN'S.

After a lapse of 3 years, we are now getting regular supplies of the very strongest and best quality flour that Australia produces and we are turning out the most nutritious and delicious Bread the Colony has ever known.

Don't take our word. Write for a sample and try it.

EAT

WISEMAN'S BREAD.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN TROUBLE.

BRITISH CONVOY ATTACKED.

Simla, July 19. The enemy attacked a British convoy proceeding to Fort Sandeman on the 16th, inflicting on us heavy losses. The Officer commanding the escort and four British officers were killed and two wounded. There were a hundred casualties in the Indian ranks. The convoy was eventually forced to retire to Babar. The enemy fled ten miles to a large concentration camp near Kapip.

PRIZE COURT DECISION UPHELD.

London, July 16. The Prize Court has dismissed the appeal from the decision of the Prize Court condemning parcels of diamonds sent by H. Salt et Fils to James Brode of Shanghai.

PARIS EN FETE.

Paris, July 13. On the eve of Peace Day, Paris is a blaze of light. The famous fountains are playing and the searchlights in operation. The streets are packed. Bands will play all night and there will be dancing everywhere. British troops were ovated. Two million visitors have arrived. President Poincaré visited Amiens and laid wreaths on the monuments of British and French soldiers killed in the Somme Battle.

CZECHS FEAR AN ATTACK.

Copenhagen, July 13. A message from Vienna says the Czecho-Slovaks are taking extensive military measures, on the Bavarian frontier, fearing an attack from Bavaria. General Franchet d'Espèrey has requested the Budapest Government to resign in order to make way for a freely elected Government; otherwise military action will be immediately taken.

THE ITALIAN FOOD SITUATION.

Rome, July 13. A Royal Decree constitutes Commissions in all the Communes to fix prices and provides most severe penalties on chieftains.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING IN AMERICA.

Washington, July 14. President Wilson has vetoed the Bill repealing daylight-saving, which he declares has resulted in great economy of fuel and energy. He is convinced that the majority of the people favour its continuance.

ARE YOU ANAEMIC?

HOW TO TELL.

Pain is the body's protest against injury or neglect, whether it is the pain from a pin prick or the pain which follows efforts of the nerves to do their work when undernourished. Many people are daily suffering unnecessary pain through failure to recognize in their symptoms the need of building up the blood. Let the blood become thin and a general breakdown frequently follows. Among the commonest symptoms of thin blood or anaemia are breathlessness after slight exertion, loss of appetite, restless sleepless nights, headaches and often indigestion. Poor and insufficient blood often develops into anaemia, a disease which may not be serious if properly treated in its earlier stages, but which may be fatal if it reaches the pernicious form.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight, good wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest.

ANOTHER BURGLARY IN KOWLOON.

Another burglary took place in Kowloon, on Friday night, on the premises of No. 6, Victoria View. Fortunately the house was not entered and the thieves only got away with servant's clothes, blankets and other articles in the servant's quarters. An attempt was made to get into the house but the robbers must have been disturbed for the effects were left intact. Evidently, the place had been carefully watched, since the attempt was made whilst the occupants were out. The matter is in the hands of the Police.

DAY BY DAY.

WIRE IS HE WHO PROFITS BY HIS EXPERIENCE, BUT WIRE IS HE WHO PROFITS BY THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS.

Mr. J. W. Franks left for Japan by the Tenyo Maru yesterday.

The sailing date of the Kirin Maru has been changed to July 23.

The s.s. Haihong is to leave for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow on the 29th instant.

The s.s. Japan is to sail about July 25 and is due at Calcutta about August 16.

"Current Coin" is crowded out of to-day's issue. It will appear to-morrow.

The Siam Steam Navigation Co's steamer Valaya is expected to leave for Bangkok during this week and will take passengers.

A new-born Chinese male child, found abandoned in Caine Road yesterday, has been received into the Kowloon branch of the Italian Convent.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 5th July, amounted to 71,787 tons and the sales during the period, to 75,923 tons.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Subadar Bhagat Singh 74th Punjab, to be one of his Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

The Hongkong Government Gazette notifies that the censorship of international telegrams, whether by cable or by wireless, will be abolished as from midnight, 23rd-24th July, 1919.

The Campanile of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was illuminated on both evenings of the Peace Celebration. The word "Pax" was worked out in large letters on the roof of the edifice.

To celebrate the Victorious Peace, the Sikh Temple committees besides the usual illumination of the building on both days, set apart for the purpose, entertained their local compatriots to dinner at the Sikh Temple on Sunday, the 20th inst.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Stanley Hudson Dodwell to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Robert Gordon Shaw.

After having their morning meal, five Chinese living at 120, Reclamation Street discovered that their food did not agree with them. All experienced the effects of some kind of poison, so they had to go to hospital, where one of them, later, died. The others are in a more or less precarious condition.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has decided to present a special prize for the motor car described as "The Greatest Mother on Earth," which took part in the motor car procession on Saturday. The originality of the conception and the excellent manner in which the performers carried out their part made this car one of the features of the parade.

The American Red Cross has taken up the matter of the cholera conditions in Foochow. The Hongkong Chapter of the American Red Cross has not been able to secure sufficient facts from Foochow owing to the telegraphic service being congested. There have been some negotiations between the Hongkong and Shanghai Chapters with regard to raising funds for the Foochow Chapter, to equip a hospital to take care of the cholera patients. Cholera is raging in Foochow and help is necessary.

A meeting of the Licensing Board is to be held on Monday, 28th July, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of considering the following applications:—From James H. Taggart for a Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors at the premises situated at Rural Building No. 142, under the sign "The Republic Bay Hotel," from George Uytsuk for the removal of the Nomura Hotel from Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SELLING BY PUBLIC AUCTION SALE, to be held on Monday, the 23rd day of July, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 2nd October, 1905, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of his Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT		Boundary Measurements		Area		Annual Rent		Total Price	
No.	Locality	Length	Breadth	Sq. Feet	Sq. Yards	Per Acre	Per Year	Per Acre	Total
1	Lot 1, Kennedy Road	100	100	10,000	230	£100	£100	£100	£100

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, C. L.
Hankow Branch: Panshi Building.
Now is the Time to Start Your Account.
SAVINGS OR CURRENT
Your own Account of Resources assures You
FREEDOM OF ACTION
SELF-RESPECT
HAPPINESS
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome.
J. USANG LY, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have instructions from the Liquidator of the trade and personal affairs of Gustav Adolf Georg Friesland deceased in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY the 23rd day of July, 1919,** at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Auction Rooms at No. 8 Des Voeux Road Central.

The valuable Leasehold Property situate and being Farm Lot No. 40 and known as "Villa Miramara", Pokfulam, Hongkong, in one lot.

There is a five roomed bungalow with outhouses and garden situate on the property.

A small electric light plant is installed.

The boundaries of the lot are not accurately defined, but it is intended that they shall be adjusted by the Government so that the purchaser shall have an area of 16½ acres.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 25th June 1861. It must be clearly understood that the lease will not be extended beyond the present term.

The Crown Rent is \$48 per annum.

The property is offered subject to a reserved price.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBTON, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

WANTED.

WANTED—To buy, rent, or share, bathing machines, for hire, for the purpose of the Co. Ltd.

It is understood that a House situated at Rural Building No. 142, under the sign "The Republic Bay Hotel," from George Uytsuk for the removal of the Nomura Hotel from Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548,

NOTICES

The Fashionable Rage

MING YUEN GARDENS.

TO-DAY at 5 p.m.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

BOSTOCK'S

Royal Italian Circus.

The Last Performance

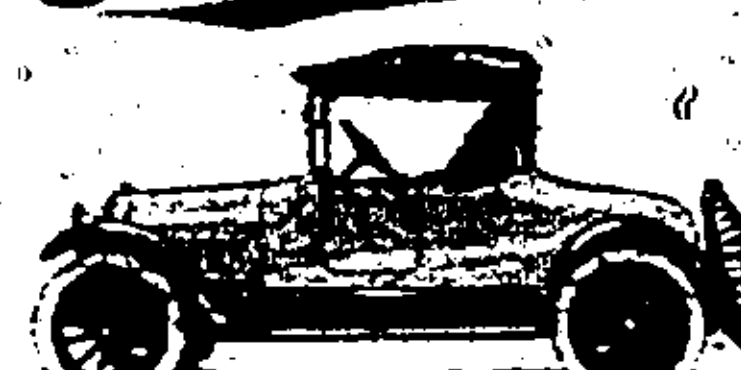
TO-MORROW TUESDAY

at 9.15

Book at MOUTRIE'S.

Sole Agents: **Studebaker** Ltd. No. 1913, Des Voeux Rd. Central.

THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY.



A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car at a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

EVERY DROP OF



Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant whole-some stimulating Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere. Sole Agents,

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.
10, Queen's Road, Central.
HONGKONG.

JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENT'S AND LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, BLOUSES AND UNDERWEAR. LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS. SWATOW DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND GRASS LINEN.

LACE COLLARS, AND OTHER ARTICLES, ETC. FILET LACES OF NEW PATTERNS.

BEST QUALITIES, LATEST DESIGNS, MODERATE PRICE. INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 2280.

NOTICE

HIMRODS

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your complaint, you may be suffering from HIMRODS.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLIC, INDIGESTION, PAIN IN THE STOMACH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, ITCHING, ETC.

Apply HIMRODS to the affected part and you will find instant relief.

Each bottle contains 12 applications.

Price 1/6 per bottle.

Write for free literature to: HIMRODS, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING	BUYING
1/11	3/6 3/4
Demand	3/6 15/16
10 d/s	3/7 1/16
60 d/s	3/7 3/16
4 m/s	3/7 5/16
1/11 Shanghai	Nom.
1/11 Singapore	151
1/11 Japan	157
1/11 India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/11 San Francisco	19
1/11 New York	20 1/4
1/11 Java	Nom.
1/11 Manila	3.30
1/11 Cebu	3.30 1/2
1/11 Hong Kong	3.30 1/2

SELLING	BUYING
1/11	3/8
10 d/s	3/4 1/4
60 d/s	3/8 3/4
4 m/s	3/8 1/2
10 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3.8 1/2
10 d/s San Francisco	80 1/4
1/11 New York	Nom.
1/11 Manila	3.47 1/2
1/11 Cebu	3.52 1/2
1/11 Hong Kong	3.52 1/2
Demand Germany	79 1/2
Demand New York	Nom.
Demand Bombay	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	162
Demand, Singapore	151 1/4
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	43 1/4
On Bangkok	43 1/4
On Rangoon	55 1/2
On Batavia	55 1/2
On Java	55 1/2
On Sumatra	55 1/2
On Celebes	55 1/2
On Moluccas	55 1/2
On Philippines	55 1/2
On Java	55 1/2
On Sumatra	55 1/2
On Celebes	55 1/2
On Moluccas	55 1/2
On Philippines	55 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER 100	
Hong 50 cts sub.	1 1/2 %
10	1 1/2 %
5	1 1/2 %
C. coins	1 1/2 %

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Lamkwonkai, from Shanghai.

Suiguan, 26 Yesowkankai, from Amoy.

Leehohghin, from Amoy.

Cheung, from Shanghai.

Haunglaoh Jaucheng, from Takamatsu.

Liubarnard, from Shanghai.

Chinese Hotel, Cheehinghin, from Amoy.

Mr. Chungkanyue, c/o Liang-guanchee, No. 24 Bonham Road, from Shanghai.

Akiyama, Passenger, Colobed Maru, c/o Oskashosen, from Osaka.

T. KRINE, Superintendent.

Hongkong July 18, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Reichse, from New York.

Miss Barnes Bankard Co., from Harbin retransmitted from Singapore.

Cliffbeck, from Manila.

Dewyn Jr., Palace Hotel, from Willehreden.

Liang, from New York.

Careem, from Macao.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 17, 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 21st July to 27th July

High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
21st	21st	22nd	22nd
23rd	23rd	24th	24th
25th	25th	26th	26th
27th	27th		

in morning & afternoon

NOTICE

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HOY FAN, a Chinese Graduate, has been a teacher in the Chinese Office and Merchant in the Colony for 20 years.

He has a good method of teaching English and Chinese, and is a native speaker of both languages.

He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of both languages.

He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of both languages.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to Mr. Li HoY Fan, 12, Victoria Street, Hongkong, for particulars.

He will be glad to receive them at his office, first floor and to Messrs. Ribeiro and Silva, Old Supreme Court, Ground floor.

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BANKS

THE BANK OF CHINA.

Specialty authorized in China by Presidential Mandate of 2nd November, 1912.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$13,375,000.00
Reserve Funds \$3,197,400.00

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Tangshan, Tangshan, Shantung,
Tangshan, Tanchow, Chohsien, Weinsien,
(Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden,
Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liao-
yuanchow, Hsiao, Haimingfu,
Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalai, Antung,
Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan,
Suifu, Hailu, Ninguta, Kung-
chun, Liao-yang, Fuyu, Yenchi,
Kaipingien (Hsiao): Hankow,
Shanghai, (Hunan): Changsha,
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Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang,
Wushu, Hsuehchow, Tanchow,
(South): Tsinkeungpo, (Shantung):
Tsinan, Tsingtao, Cheloo, Tenghsien,
Lintsien, (Shensi): Taiyuanfu,
Yunhsien, Sinkianghsien, Tatungfu,
(Honnai): Kailung, Chowkiakow,
Hsinhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong,
Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien):
Fuchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow,
Changchow, Changchow, Shao-
shing, Hsuehchow, Kashing, Wenchow,
Ningpo, Lanchow, Yiyao, Haimen,
(Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang,
Kanchow, Chintabchen, Chian,
(Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangow,
Luchow, Tanchow, Tungki, Luan,
(Szechuen): Kweichow: Kweichow,
(Shansi): Shansi, Hsuehchow,
(Sichuan): Kweichow, Kweichow,
(Tibet): Kweichow, Kweichow,
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WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS, CARBON PAPER, ETC.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Every 15 mins.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

10.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.

1.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m.

4.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

10.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.

1.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m.

4.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

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4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

10.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.

1.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m.

4.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

10.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.

1.30 a.m. to 4.30 a.m.

4.30 a.m. to 7.30 a.m.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND

General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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ICE HOUSE STREET
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 Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
 District. 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulous Cleanliness. Moderate
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